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Senate Bar
Saudi
Deal
Averted

By Fred Farris

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27 (AP)—President Rockefeller successfully sidestepped a move in the Senate to approve a \$20-million sale of U.S. air-to-ground missiles to Saudi Arabia.

Foreign Relations Committee Chairman, Sen. John Chafee, said that Mr. Rockefeller told him in a telephone call that the Ford administration was "greatly disturbed" by the committee's recommendation that the Senate approve a resolution of the weapons sale. At Mr. Rockefeller's request, Sen. Sparkman and the resolution removed the Senate calendar and sent it to committee.

Committee Chairman said he Vice-President also directed his attention to a report Saudi Arabia threatens to impose a new oil embargo against the United States because of its policy of discrimination against Jews by Washington.

Washington Post dispatch from Cairo said that Middle East Agency reported yesterday the Saudi warning was conveyed to U.S. officials by the Foreign Minister, Prince Fahd bin Abdulaziz, who is attending the current meeting of the General Assembly in New York.

Legislation in U.S. report of the news agency, which said the Saudi government has confirmed to us that it is not such thing.

The Saudi Arabian information source in Washington also said that "categorically denied" the report of a Saudi embargo.

The Saudi statement said that the Saudi government believes in cooperation, not in isolation. It seeks to work its relations with America, all other nations of the free world, constructively and with mutual respect.

Officials said, however, that the Saudi government is aware of Saudi objections to anti-boycott legislation. A Senate and House have passed different versions of the bill, which is now before a national conference committee seeking to reconcile the differences.

The legislation would prevent firms from participating in Arab boycott of Israel.

House sponsors of the bill dismissed the reported threat as an empty one.

Benjamin Rosenthal, D-Rep. from New York, said that the administration back up the policy opposing the boycott.

President Ford called the boycott "totally contrary to American tradition and to American principles."

A spokesman's action in backing the resolution to the sale of 850 Maverick missiles to Saudi Arabia was given unanimous consent at a time only a few senators were present.

move stirred the anger of Clifford Case, R-N.J., the ranking Republican on the Foreign Relations Committee, who sponsored the resolution.

Case protested that he had not been informed of the administration's intention and thus the action of "deceit" by members of the Senate has been.

Sparkman apologized to Case, telling him: "I made mistake."

in French Poll
Propose Barre Plan

PARIS, Sept. 27 (AP)—A poll linked today showed that 47 percent of those queried were favorably inclined toward the Minister Raymond Barre's inflation plan but 58 percent had a good impression of him.

Barre's reaction to the poll, which was published by the newspaper Le Monde, was said to be "very favorable to the plan." Among other things, the plan contains higher taxes, guidelines and a limited freeze.



William Rogers, deputy secretary of state.

U.S. Admits Africans Never Agreed
To Key 'Details' of Kissinger's Plan

But Insists 'Framework' Is Accepted

By Murray Marder

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27 (AP)—Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's Rhodesian peace formula was in serious trouble today as U.S. officials acknowledged that critical "details" of the plan announced Friday were never accepted by black African leaders.

Mr. Kissinger said key African Presidents "have accepted the basic framework" of the plan endorsed by Rhodesian Prime Minister Ian Smith for transferring power from Rhodesia's 270,000 whites to that nation's 6 million blacks.

But it was acknowledged today that what Mr. Smith publicly accepted Friday as "the actual terms of the [six] proposals put to me by Dr. Kissinger" were Mr. Kissinger's own refinements of terms for a peaceful settlement of the Rhodesian guerrilla war. The African Presidents never agreed to those specific terms, it turns out.

A "Package Deal"

Now the black African leaders are insisting that all the details of a transfer of power from white minority to black majority rule are up for negotiation. Mr. Smith's regime, however, maintains it accepted what Mr. Smith called a "package deal," which was a binding basis for agreement.

The Smith regime was described by a diplomatic source today as "damned mad" about the demands now being made to revise the "package." The Smith government is reported to feel that it has been duped, with the black African leaders pocketing the concessions already made through Mr. Kissinger by the white government in Salisbury, and the black leaders now "raising the price."

At a tense news conference at the State Department today, William Rogers, under secretary for economic affairs and a major strategist in the Rhodesian negotiations, said that the African leaders have "rejected" the terms which Mr. Kissinger obtained from Mr. Smith are totally unworkable.

Instead, Mr. Rogers maintained, the five "front-line" Presidents—of Tanzania, Zambia, Botswana, Mozambique and Angola—"accepted the essence of that proposal" at a weekend meeting in Lusaka, Zambia.

Mr. Rogers said this "basic sequence" now is agreed upon:

- Rhodesia will have "majority rule within two years."
- There will be negotiations between whites and blacks at a conference to be agreed upon "for the formation of an interim government" for Rhodesia.
- Negotiations will be held on how to arrange a constitutional conference to set terms for a permanent government of black majority rule.

Several of the African Presidents who attended the Lusaka meeting—Mr. Rogers would not identify them—have expressed "gratitude" to the United States for its diplomatic initiative "and they all have stressed that this matter is on track."

All indicated, Mr. Rogers said, "that they did want to discuss the details of the transitional government at the forthcoming conference."

ference but they said they come to that conference without preconditions."

When asked if Mr. Smith agrees, however, Mr. Rogers acknowledged, "We don't know that he will go to a meeting on that basis."

"There are a thousand reasons why the parties may not be able to get together," Mr. Rogers said, and the United States, he stated, never said "that the process in the end is going to succeed."

What is important, he said, is that the diplomats have been able "to start the process going."

Mr. Kissinger's comments were made in an intercontinental telephone interview with British television personality David Frost, who was in Australia.

Mr. Kissinger said: "The situation is that five African leaders have accepted the basic framework within which the negotiations should take place. That is to say, to set up a transitional government first and then move from the transitional government to a constitutional government."

Mr. Kissinger's diplomacy, however, now risks facing the charge that he has led on South Africa to put pressure on the Smith regime to accept specific terms for a settlement for which Mr. Kissinger's comments were made in an intercontinental

telephone interview with British television personality David Frost, who was in Australia.

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Britain Agrees to Organize
Talks on Rhodesia Regime

LONDON, Sept. 27 (Reuters)—Britain today took steps to keep up the momentum for a Rhodesian settlement and to calm the atmosphere following concern expressed by five African Presidents yesterday about the way negotiations should be handled.

It praised both the Presidents and Rhodesian Prime Minister Ian Smith for the major steps they had already taken toward majority rule in two years in the rebel colony.

"The important thing is that the essential requirement for majority rule has been met. This provides the necessary framework and it is vital that we do not delay in building on it," a Foreign Office spokesman told the House of Lords.

He reaffirmed acceptance of

yesterday's counterproposal by the African Presidents that Britain should help organize a meeting outside Rhodesia to consider the structure and functions of an interim national government.

To Consult Presidents

Ted Rowlands, a Foreign Office minister of state, will go to Africa tonight to consult the African Presidents on this question.

Under the British-U.S. proposals for a settlement of the issue, Britain was not called on to organize such a meeting. It had been left to Mr. Smith and the Rhodesian black nationalist leaders to meet immediately at an agreed place to set up an interim administration.

But the five Presidents—of Tanzania, Zambia, Botswana, Mozambique and Angola—in a communiqué at the end of a meeting in Lusaka, Zambia, yesterday refused to accept Mr. Smith's interpretation of the proposals. Instead they called on Britain to organize the meeting.

Britain accepted in principle. It further agreed with the Presidents that the initial meeting should also discuss how to arrange for working out a constitution for Rhodesia and when to convene a full constitutional conference to approve the document.

Meeting Put Off

Because of the uncertainty created by the Lusaka statement, a meeting of U.S., British and South African officials in Washington tomorrow to discuss the setting up of an international fund for the economic development of an independent Rhodesia was indefinitely put off.

Sir Antony Duff, the Foreign Office's top expert on African affairs, was to have attended this meeting. But he will now accompany Mr. Rowlands for the talks with the Presidents, who are gathering in Botswana for its Independence Day celebrations this week.

Talks Begin

In Lusaka, two major Rhodesian nationalist groups today began talks on forging a political and military alliance.

The nationalist gathering included Robert Mugabe, the political spokesman of about 12,000 Rhodesian nationalists, guerrillas, and representatives of Joshua Nkomo.

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ON THE MARCH—Black Rhodesian followers of Joshua Nkomo demonstrate, near Bulawayo, for majority rule.

In Front of Hotel They Attacked

Three Terrorists Hanged in Damascus Square

DAMASCUS, Sept. 27 (AP)—Syria issued a grim warning today that it would not tolerate Palestinian terror raids on its soil by publicly hanging three terrorists and letting them dangle on the gallows for six hours.

Crowds mobbed the central Damascus square where the hanging took place, directly in front of the luxury hotel that the terrorists had occupied only 24 hours earlier.

"We shall not be easy on such matters," said President Hafez Assad. "We shall hit back very hard. We denounce this criminal

action committed by a gang that acted as if it were in Israel."

The three bodies, clad in white tunics, were taken away to an unknown destination at midday, possibly for burial. They had been swinging in their nooses for public view since dawn.

As the bodies hung before the bullet-pocked facade of the Semiramis Hotel, traffic ground to a halt. Syrians crowded nearby balconies, windows and roofs to take a look at the spectacle.

The bodies gone, the crowds dispersed and normal traffic resumed for the first time since four terrorists took over the hotel

and captured 90 hostages yesterday morning. One of the terrorists was killed during the raid.

The three survivors said that they belonged to a group calling itself Black June, a reference to Syria's military intervention last June in Lebanon against the alliance of Palestinian guerrillas and leftist Muslims.

The hotel raid started at dawn yesterday when four men entered the Semiramis Hotel in the heart of Damascus, produced Soviet-made AK-47 automatic rifles and hand grenades and herded the receptionist and 90 guests to the top floor.

Premier Abdul-Rahman Khleifawi and Defense Minister Mustafa Tlas immediately ordered the armed forces to attack the terrorists. Four hours later, a fierce three-hour gun battle began. The leader of the terrorist group, known only by his code name Abu Hashish, was shot down.

The government later identified the three hanged terrorists as Mohammed Ali Bugeiri, Mohammed Jayoussi and Jabbar Maneh Darwish.

Four hostages also were killed and 24 wounded in the shootout.

Fighting again forces positioned of Sarkis-Arafat talks in Beirut. Page 2.

The Syrian government reported. Subsequently, the three terrorist survivors appeared on Damascus television and said that they were members of el-Fatah, the biggest Palestinian guerrilla group, headed by Yasser Arafat.

In Beirut, a spokesman for the Palestine Liberation Organization disclaimed any connection with the raid and argued that Syrian intelligence had staged it to give the Damascus regime a pretext for a new military advance against Palestinians in Lebanon.

The terrorists told the Syrian television interviewer that they had intended to ask for the release of guerrillas held in Damascus jails for planting bombs there.

Observers said that Mr. Assad's swift punishment of the terrorists reflected his determination to crush any Palestinian attempt to stage a Syrian military move in Lebanon. They predicted further crackdowns on Palestinian groups that maintain offices in the Syrian capital.

Pound Drops to a New Low

Laborites Call on Government to Reflate

BLACKPOOL, England, Sept. 27 (Reuters)—Britain's ruling Labor party today urged the government to switch to reflation coupled with rejection of cuts in public spending.

The demands were raised at the opening session of the party's annual conference on a day when the pound slumped to another low of 1.9862 to the dollar. (Details on Page 1.)

The conference passed a series of resolutions in the morning supporting the government's anti-

inflation program for wage restraint.

But the delegates later approved a further package calling for more Socialism.

In addition to rejecting the spending cuts recently prescribed by the government, the delegates urged restriction of capital outflows abroad and temporary selective import controls.

One of the champions of the left-wing attack was former government minister Judith Hirst. She advised government leaders at the conference:

"Tell the International Monetary Fund that we do not agree with the pre-Keynesian classical economics that dominate it. There are others with other solutions."

One of the conference resolutions went so far as to support Labor municipal councils which have refused to implement recent government spending cuts.

The resolutions are not binding on the government, but they demonstrated party rank-and-file impatience with the government's policy based on voluntary wage restraint.

Oliver Jenkins, a technicians' union leader, alleged that a deliberate export and pricing strategy was being undertaken against Britain by its major competitors. He called for short-term emergency dikes to protect hard-hit industries.

Population Explosion Perils
A Poor and Crowded Egypt

By Thomas W. Lippman

CAIRO, Sept. 27 (AP)—Egypt, already impoverished and overcrowded, is losing more ground every day in the struggle to contain its population explosion, according to the most recent government statistics.

The population, which numbered about 18 million persons at the end of World War II, reached 38 million on June 1, the figures show. It is increasing by 70,000 a month, or one every 37.5 seconds, according to studies by the statistics agency.

Experts believe that the total population will reach 70 million by the end of the century unless its growth is drastically checked.

Behind these statistics is an issue of the utmost political and economic urgency for the Arab world's most populous nation.

Political Stability

Short of natural resources and heavily in debt, the country is fighting an uphill battle to provide jobs, housing, education, food and public services for its people. Many analysts believe that control of the population explosion is the key to economic development, which will decide whether the country continues politically stable.

The land area of Egypt is 385,000 square miles but only

about 5 per cent is habitable. The rest is desert.

As a result, the population density in the inhabited areas is among the world's highest, especially in the Cairo metropolitan area, home of more than 8.7 million persons.

A complete census, the first since 1960, is scheduled for November, but Gamal Abdel Nasser, chairman of the statistics authority, said he was releasing the interim figures "to warn against the continuous increase in the population."

The two principal long-range programs for dealing with the problem have achieved few results so far.

Slow Process

One is to increase the habitable area through land reclamation and development of the desert, a slow process that requires vast amounts of capital. The other is to operate birth-control programs, which for complex reasons have also made little headway.

Among these reasons are an illiteracy rate of about 80 per cent among women, a tradition of early marriage, social restraints that hinder open discussion of sex and reproduction, and a shortage of money and trained personnel.

'Eurocommunism' Taking Root in Latin Europe

By Jim Hoagland

PARIS (WP)—It is a year since Alain Durand became the first person in his solidly middle-class neighborhood in suburban Paris to join the Communist party.

His politically conservative parents were surprised but made no objection. The neighbors still talk to me. I'm still on the local soccer team," the 29-year-old printer said.

Ernie Tibaud has been a party member for eight years. "But it is only this last year that I feel comfortable talking about the party to outsiders and suggesting they come to cell meetings and join," the 33-year-old bank teller said. "They listen now."

Across Latin Europe, barriers erected to isolate and restrict national Communist parties are falling. The red banner of Bolshevism is becoming a symbol of legitimate political activity for increasing numbers of Europeans.

In Spain, Communists who operated clandestinely for de-

cades have suddenly declared their party membership openly and defiantly. In Italy, party members chair six parliamentary committees after being excluded from such posts for 28 years.

Economic Power

This quest for political respectability is rooted in substantial economic power.

Through their control of or influence over national trade unions, Communist parties in France, Italy and Spain will play a major role in deciding if their countries recover from a lessening but enduring European recession.

Even in Portugal, where the party's rigid ideology and open lust for power has helped bring it three successive thumpings in national elections, the new Socialist government is seeking cooperation from Communist union leaders in rebuilding a devastated economy.

"While we were in government, we did not behave irresponsibly," insists Alvaro Cunhal, the party's secretary-general. "We did not



create problems for NATO and seek disorder. There is no reason for Americans to distrust Communists."

Communist confidence and aspirations are at their highest point in Latin Europe since World War II, a survey of the four nations that form the testing arena for the future of the new leftist surge in Europe indicates.

On trial within the differing

systems and contexts of France, Italy, Spain and Portugal is "Eurocommunism"—described by believers as the most important development in the Marxist world since the split between Moscow and Peking, derided by critics as a meaningless label.

The French, Italian and Spanish parties have sharply altered course in recent years to declare their ideological independence of Moscow and proclaim their respect of democratic rules and civil liberties as defined in Western Europe.

In essence, each of these parties has stated that violent revolution as the path to power has no meaning in the consumer-oriented, more socially relaxed nations of Western Europe in the 1970s and that they will seek power only through the ballot box.

At the very least, the ideological breakoff of the three parties is the most damning indictment leveled at Soviet-style Socialism since the traumatic break between Moscow and Peking in the early 1960s.

The leaders of the Latin Eu-

ropean parties have condemned, either explicitly or implicitly, the repressive and bleak systems that the Russians and Eastern Europeans have built in the name of Socialism and rejected the export of those systems to Western Europe.

New Proletariat

"The taking of the Winter Palace, the Long March, the Commune of 1871 or the barricades of Berlin in 1873—that is all history," says Jean Eliezer, the French party theoretician. "The working class of modern France is no longer the proletariat that Marx described, nor that of Lenin."

"This is Italy, 1976, not Russia in 1917 or Eastern Europe in 1945," asserts Sergio Segre, one of the Italian party's top officials. Eurocommunism "is a search on the part of certain numbers of Communist parties in Western Europe to establish an identity of their own, to found a Socialism quite different from that of any other country. It is

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At Issue Is Help to Those Who Go Elsewhere

Israelis at Odds on Aid to Soviet Emigrés

By H.D.S. Greenway

JERUSALEM, Sept. 27 (UPI)—A controversy is growing in Israel over the increasing number of Soviet immigrant "dropouts"—Jews who leave the Soviet Union with Israeli visas but elect to settle elsewhere—and over a proposal to end Jewish aid to emigrating Soviet Jews who do not want to come to this country.

The issue involves the basic tenets of Zionism, the reasons for the existence of the Jewish state and the duty of Israeli and U.S. Jews toward the 3 million "prisoners of Zion," as the Jews in the Soviet diaspora are sometimes called.

In 1971 and 1972, when the

Soviet authorities began allowing large-scale Jewish emigration, the number who dropped out while being processed in Vienna amounted to less than 1 per cent. Last year, however, the number who said they did not want to immigrate to Israel had risen to 37 per cent. This year, according to figures supplied by the Jewish Agency, the figure is running as high as 47 per cent.

To reverse this trend, a proposal was made at the Jewish Agency's July assembly here that U.S. Jewish charities, principally the Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society and the Joint Distribution Committee, cease their administrative and financial aid to dropouts, most of whom want to

immigrate to North America instead of Israel.

A committee of eight, four Israelis and four U.S. citizens, was formed to investigate the proposal. The committee met in Geneva last month and still has the proposal under consideration.

Meanwhile, the matter is causing increased debate here, with opposing sides making impassioned statements, circulating petitions, holding press conferences and writing articles in the local press. The Russian Immigrants Association is scheduled to debate and vote on the matter tomorrow.

Those who favor the proposal argue that the dropouts obtain Israeli visas and are allowed to emigrate by the Soviet authorities with the understanding that they will come to Israel. If they do not, they have obtained exit permits under false pretenses that could serve as an excuse for the Russians to crack down, the aid-cutoff proponents say. Thus, it is argued, the dropouts endanger the entire program to rescue oppressed Jews in the Soviet Union.

Dropouts cannot be forced to come to Israel but they should not be encouraged to go elsewhere, this group says.

Other supporters of the proposal argue that Jewish funds should be used only to help Soviet Jews come to Israel. Aiding dropouts to immigrate to North America simply encourages more dropouts, it is argued.

First Consideration

Those opposed to the proposal to quit aiding dropouts, including many Russian immigrants in Israel, argue that the first consideration should be to rescue Jews from the Soviet Union.

The opposition group argues that the Russians have made the decision to allow Jews to emigrate and that 12,000 Jews were permitted to leave with Israeli visas, while fewer than 800 were allowed to leave for other countries. Forcing dropouts to come to Israel might also present the Russians with an excuse to crack down on Israeli-bound emigrants, they say.

The attempt to stop aid to the dropouts is a clumsy attempt on Israel's part to cover up the failures of its program for absorbing Soviet immigrants, it is argued by some opponents of the aid-cutoff proposal.

Such critics also contend that Jewish refugees from the Soviet Union are largely financed by U.S. aid, not money collected from Jewish sources.

Gaynor Jacobson of the Committee of Eight, when interviewed in New York by telephone, said: "Nobody on the Committee of Eight wants to do anything to diminish the exits of Soviet Jews to join their families either in Israel or in other countries." The question, he said, is whether the individual can exercise his free choice in the Soviet Union or only after he comes to the West.

As to why the dropout rate has increased so much recently, Jewish Agency sources note that in the early 1970s Jews coming out of the Soviet Union included a high proportion from the Baltic and Romanian provinces incorporated into the Soviet Union after World War II. These Jews had been more exposed to Zionist principles, Jewish emigrants today, including many Odessa Jews, are more apt to have relatives in America.

Another explanation is that Arab-Israeli war has painted Israel as a dangerous and isolated place.

Soviet Jewish emigrants now number about 1,000 a month—a little more than one third the number of monthly emigrants processed in the early 1970s.



DOWN FROM THE HILLS—The bodies of the two shepherds are brought home.

5 Unarmed Palestinians Surprise Israelis by Landing at Main Beach

TEL AVIV, Sept. 27 (AP)—Five unarmed Palestinians landed at a crowded Tel Aviv beach Saturday after their speedboat slipped through one of the tightest coastal security networks in the world.

Alerted Israelis were wondering today how the little boat got through a thicket of radar beams, air patrols, navy vessels and armed guards that keep vigil against terrorist infiltrators.

The Palestinians claimed that they came from Egypt to escape conscription into a force fighting in the Lebanese civil war, an Israeli military statement said.

They waved to Israelis on pleasure boats as they approached Tel Aviv's beach, disembarked in shallow water carrying suitcases and greeted surprised bathers by handing out cigarettes.

By the time police arrived and detained them, many bathers had raided the boat's provisions for souvenirs.

The five landed about 500 yards from a spot where terrorists came ashore in March of last year, raided a hotel and took hostages. Eleven civilians and five terrorists were killed in the incident.

Since then, coastal security has been sharply increased. Meanwhile, Israeli officials ordered security forces to step up patrols tomorrow to keep a strike by hundreds of Arab officials in Galilee from touching off possible violence. Authorities also increased security in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip, where municipal officials ordered a solidarity strike.

Clashes Again Force Sarkis To Postpone Arafat Meeting

BEIRUT, Sept. 27 (UPI)—Renewed fighting flared in Beirut today and for the second day forced a postponement of peace talks by President Elias Sarkis and leftist leaders, including Palestinian guerrilla chief Yasser Arafat.

Rocket and mortar fire crisscrossed the southern suburbs and rightist and leftist militiamen dueling with machine guns in the downtown sector. The toll during the last 24 hours rose to at least 78 dead, according to hospital and militia counts.

Palestinian spokesmen charged that an Israeli helicopter and two gunboats attacked the vessel carrying Lebanese leftist leader Kamal Jumblat to Cyprus on the way to Cairo for talks with Egyptian President Anwar Sadat.

In Nicosia, the owners of the motor launch Phoenix said the vessel was attacked by Israeli gunboats, which opened up with heavy machine-gun fire and dropped two bundles of dynamite nearby that caused "extensive damage to the vessel's outer structure."

A spokesman for the Cyprus office of the Palestine Liberation Organization said that "the commander of the Israeli gunboats warned the captain of the Phoenix that if it is seen making the Sidon-Limassol journey again, it will be sunk."

Mr. Jumblat arrived in Limassol safely and continued by air to Cairo.

In another development, Palestinian sources said they believed guerrilla renegade Abu Nidal, head of the breakaway faction of the PLO, was responsible for yesterday's attack on the Semiramis Hotel in Damascus.

Corsicans Attack Foreign Legion After Slayings

CORTE, Corsica, Sept. 27 (UPI)—Anti-French feeling on Corsica, triggered by the murder of two shepherd brothers, culminated yesterday in the gunshot wounding of a soldier in the French Foreign Legion and a bomb attack on the home of the local Foreign Legion commander.

In the town of Bastia, Corsicans blame Foreign Legion deserters for the murder of the two shepherds.

The police said today they had arrested Werner Ludwig, 19, a legionnaire who admitted deserting his sentry post Thursday and taking his rifle and large stocks of ammunition with him.

A soldier was hit by a burst of gunfire in Corte as he drove in a jeep past a roadblock set up by townspeople demanding the withdrawal of all Foreign Legion units from the French-ruled island.

He was reported to be in satisfactory condition despite several bullet wounds.

Shortly before midnight yesterday, an explosive charge was thrown over the wall of the local Foreign Legion commander's home, causing no injury and little damage.

A six-day-old postal strike that began in Bastia extended

'Eurocommunism' Puts Down Roots Within Latin Europe

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a problem of the future, a search for a vision.

Those who doubt the existence of a separate made-in-Western-Europe brand of Communism run the gamut from U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, who has warned that the seductive notion of reformed Communist parties is a danger for the Western alliance, to Mr. Cunhal, whose Portuguese party has resolutely refused to criticize Moscow or follow the lead of the three other parties—and apparently paid the price at the polls.

"Eurocommunism doesn't exist," he scoffs. "Mediterranean Communism doesn't exist. Each party develops in its own circumstances, seeks its own solution."

But economic vulnerability and their common cultural and political ties clearly set the four nations that bound the Mediterranean and the Iberian Peninsula apart from northern Europe, where the Communists have registered almost no gains in recent years.

More Polarized

Class structures are much more deeply entrenched here between the Rhine and Gibraltar. Those more polarized countries lack the strong Social Democratic parties that operate as a buffer in most of northern Europe, offering far-reaching reforms to workers and the retention of private property and healthy profits to the wealthy.

Swept into a position of power by the military revolution against the Salazar government in 1974, the Portuguese Communists alone felt they did not need to try to compromise with conservative political and religious groups that the Italian, French and Spanish parties have all indicated they can make peace with.

Mr. Cunhal's stereotyped portrayal of a Stalinist party boss holding onto power at any cost turned many of his countrymen against him and convinced the other Communist parties that they had to move even further out of the Moscow orbit to retain national credibility.

They did so forcefully at the Moscow Soviet Communist party conference in February and the European Communist party conference in Berlin in June. The Eurocommunist concept was also strengthened by the Italian party's strong showing in the June parliamentary elections.

Ironically, while U.S. opposition

250,000 Workers Walk Out

Basques Stage Major Strike, Year After Spain Executions, Junta

MADRID, Sept. 27 (UPI)—A general strike by more than 250,000 workers paralyzed most of Spain's Basque region today. The work stoppages were called to commemorate the first anniversary of the Franco regime's execution of two Basque separatists and three Maquis, all convicted in murders of policemen.

The strike was also aimed at gaining government agreement to a "total amnesty" that would free imprisoned Basque guerrillas and others not affected by King Juan Carlos's partial amnesty last month.

Steel mills, shipyards, docks, mines, appliance factories, paper mills and other plants in the four Basque provinces fell silent and the walkout grew as the day progressed. Many businesses, especially in Guipuzcoa Province and its capital, San Sebastian, also closed.

Police Stand By

Heavy police and paramilitary units stood by at many points. The forces were especially strong at the villages of Zarauz and Aspetia, hometowns of the two executed Basques.

There were reports of demonstrations in the towns of San Sebastian, Eibar and Beneria and some clashes with police.

In Madrid the opposition Alliance Democratic Coordination issued a note which said, "The laws that led to the executions are still largely in effect."

The amnesty accomplished until now is the result of popular mobilizations in recent years and this indicates the level of the public's political consciousness and its force," the note said. It called on Madrid residents to take part in all acts planned in the capital today in connection with the "day of struggle."

Demonstrations Planned

Big demonstrations also were planned in Bilbao and San Sebastian tonight.

"The strike is bigger here than it was two weeks ago," a member of an illegal union in the industrial center of Bilbao said.

Strikes in the Basque region Sept. 13 to protest the killing of a demonstrator by police involved 250,000 persons.

Labor sources in Guipuzcoa said that 95 per cent of that province's 120,000-man work force was participating in the strike.

In Pamplona strikers hung the red-white-and-green Basque flag from factory windows.

A six-day-old postal strike that began in Madrid extended

today to the entire country. Tens of thousands of Basques in the Canary Islands and elsewhere in Spain and Europe joined the strike to protest the killing of the three Maquis.

The strike area contains the largest concentration of Basque workers. Strike leaders called on the workers to "down their tools and then march to their homes."

U.S. Footnoted On Rhodesia

(Continued from Page 1)

Kissinger never had black Africa on his mind when he authorized

Rhodesia's reaction

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, Sept. 27 (Reuters)—Rhodesia's minority government, buoyed by what it saw as a statement of support from South Africa, indicated that the U.S.-Rhodesian settlement plan it accepted last week was not negotiable.

Mr. Smith and Foreign Minister P. van der Byl blamed Communist pressure yesterday's decision by the Rhodesian government to accept the settlement plan.

There was satisfaction with a statement by African Prime Minister Vorster last night. He said: "With the knowledge we have of the negotiations, the Rhodesian government has fully entered into the agreement reached in a book of terms."

This was a reference to a statement by Mr. Smith, who said the Rhodesian hand is strong and is refusing to accept major changes in plan that Mr. Smith said mapped out by Mr. Kissinger.

The Lusaka meeting of a constitutional conference, Rhodesia was regarded as being almost at isolating Smith's government and its greater black influence in the region.

Mr. Van der Byl said that the government's over the region from Lusaka.

Now, he said, "We should not miss the opportunity of finding a free and responsible black people to replace the plan with a new one."

This was apparently a reference to Rhodesian tribal chiefdoms, four of whom are already in government and black businessmen.

Mr. Van der Byl noted that President Agostinho Neto of Angola and Samora Machel of Mozambique were expected to arrive in Lusaka.

"There is no doubt that the Russian pressure through two on the other black that brought this about," he said.

British Act On Rhodesia

(Continued from Page 1)

Nkomo's Rhodesia-based in the name of the African National Council.

The talks were aimed at reaching a working agreement between the nationalists' strongest political and military leaders to facilitate the switch to majority rule in Rhodesia.

The sources said that the talks were intended to reach an agreement under which the civil representatives could participate in an interim government while the squabbles that have troubled the movement in recent years are resolved.

Mr. Nkomo and Mr. Muzorewa are rivals of long standing who are allies between them would facilitate the switch to majority rule. Mr. Nkomo has previously been responsible for contacts with Mr. Mugabe. Nkomo had earlier returned to Rhodesia.

The talks are expected to be expanded tomorrow with the inclusion of several field commanders arriving from Mozambique.

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Ford Pledges Legislation To Cut Crime

Repeats Opposition To Gun Registration

MIAMI, Sept. 27 (AP).—President Ford pledged today that, if elected, he would give "top priority" to pressing for new federal anti-crime legislation during the first 100 days of the next presidential term.

In a speech to a conference of the International Association of Chiefs of Police, Mr. Ford said that the legislative program he would propose would include "strict controls and more stringent penalties to stamp out the threat of political terrorism which is totally alien to American ideals."

Miami was the last stop of a swing through the South by Mr. Ford.

In five appearances yesterday in Mississippi and Alabama, the President repeatedly voiced opposition to gun control through registration of firearms. He told a campaign crowd in Biloxi, Miss., that every American should have "the right to have firearms for their own national protection."

No Official Position

He did not mention gun control in his speech to the police chiefs organization. The association has no official position on the subject but several resolutions dealing with gun control—some of them controversial, according to officials of the organization—were to be voted on during the convention this week.

At Mobile, Ala., where Mr. Ford saw his largest crowd of the day at an airport rally and along a nearby boulevard, Democratic Gov. George Wallace was on hand to welcome the President, although Gov. Wallace has endorsed Jimmy Carter, the Democratic candidate.

The governor, invited to the rally by Mr. Ford, couched his remarks in non-partisan terms, saying that Alabamians "respect the office of president and respect and honor the person who occupies that office."

He said that during Mr. Ford's tenure, "however long that might be," the people of Alabama "hope and pray that you are successful."

Mr. Ford declared that "I have never known anyone I could work with better" than with Gov. Wallace in cooperating to solve national problems. The President recalled in a light vein that the governor received 51 per cent of the votes in the 1973 Michigan Democratic primary. "I think I'll take him to Michigan to help me in 1976," Mr. Ford said.

Joining Gov. Wallace in welcoming Mr. Ford was football coach Paul (Bear) Bryant of the University of Alabama. A Democrat, Mr. Bryant said that he would vote to retain Mr. Ford as "head coach" on Nov. 2 because the President has "been in the arena."

4 Plane Crashes Kill Total of 35 In Four States

NEW YORK, Sept. 27 (AP).—A military jet transport and three privately owned planes crashed within six hours of each other in four states yesterday, killing 35 persons.

Air Force officials said that there were five survivors of the crash of a KC-135 transport, the military equivalent of a Boeing 707, near Alpena, Mich. Fifteen other persons aboard the aircraft—13 officers and two sergeants—died when the plane crashed and exploded in a swamp near the lower Michigan community about 8:30 a.m.

An Air Force spokesman said that the flight was going from K.I. Sawyer Air Base, Neb., to the Strategic Air Command headquarters near Omaha, Neb.

In the other crashes, six persons died near Steamboat Springs, Colo., and three were killed near Peoria, Ill.

In Virginia, four executives of Johnson and Johnson subsidiaries and their wives were killed when a company-owned jet struck the side of a mountain and crashed. Three crew members were also killed.

Hiroshima Protests

HIROSHIMA, Sept. 27 (AP).—Hiroshima, the first city to be destroyed by a nuclear bomb, sent a telegram to the Chinese Embassy in Tokyo today protesting a Chinese nuclear test on Saturday. The embassy refused to accept the telegram, the 10th protest made by Hiroshima over nuclear tests in China.



STRAINING AT THE LEASH—Jimmy Carter takes part in a tug of war during a pause at a California barbecue.

Sparse Crowds Greet Carter At California Campaign Stop

By Lou Cannon

SANTA ANA, Calif., Sept. 27 (WP).—Sparse and quiet crowds greeted Democratic presidential nominee Jimmy Carter today as he campaigned for Chilean votes at a Mexican Independence Day parade organized in his honor.

About 1,000 persons watched in near silence along the two-mile parade route, a disappointing turnout that local Democrats attributed to inadequate advance publicity. Santa Ana is a southern California community in an area with a Mexican-American population of about 200,000.

Mr. Carter, in a brief speech, urged Santa Anans to register before the deadline next Monday. "Help us and we'll help you," he said.

The poor turnout reflected what Democratic organizers in this state regard as a potentially serious problem for Mr. Carter—the apparent apathy and low registration in the Mexican-American community, which usually votes Democratic.

Mr. Carter is seeking to overcome this problem by tying himself to the controls of two of the state's most effective politicians, Gov. Edmund Brown Jr. and United Farm Workers organizer Cesar Chavez.

Backing Proposition

Party organization is weak in California and the farmworkers have what many consider to be the most effective political organization in the state. This year it has been deployed behind Proposition 13, a measure that would guarantee the right of farmworkers to organize by secret ballot and create a state agency to enforce this right.

Gov. Brown, keeping a promise he made to the farmworkers, won legislative approval of such an agency. But the legislature now refuses to supply the funds to keep the agency operating and farmworkers are turning to the voters instead.

On Saturday, Mr. Carter insured himself of support from the Democratic nominee would now begin to make rapid strides in California.

After the Santa Ana parade, Mr. Carter went by motorcade to Mission Viejo, also in Orange County, where he deplored the continuing rise in property taxes in the county and blamed "Republican mismanagement of the economy in Washington."

Mr. Carter said this mismanagement was responsible for inflation, which drove up the cost of local services and therefore of local property taxes.

The Democratic nominee is campaigning in Portland, Ore., and Evansville, Ind., today before returning to his home at Plains, Ga., for a two-day rest.

Mondale on Foreign Policy

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27 (NYT).—Sen. Walter Mondale, Mr. Carter's running mate, charged yesterday that U.S. foreign policy is frequently "indifferent to people seeking greater justice" and operates as if "threatened by movements demanding greater equality."

Sen. Mondale, in a speech to the Time Magazine Leadership Conference here, called for a readjustment of foreign policy toward a "proper concern for the so-called Third World" and away from support of governments "such as the military junta in Chile."

He said that the United States could no longer impose its viewpoint on the world but "must escape the role of leadership."

Young Norse Sailors

HAILED AFTER HURRICANE

FALMOUTH, England, Sept. 27 (UPI).—The three-masted Norwegian sail training ship Christian Radich arrived in this Cornish harbor today and the captain had words of praise for its 85 cadets' behavior while the vessel drifted helplessly for 24 hours last week after being battered in a hurricane in the B. of Biscay.

The teen-age cadets, most of them making their first sea voyage, "behaved superbly," Capt. Kjell Thorsen said. "No one was seasick." The 200-foot, 676-ton ship's motor was not used during the storm because it had broken down, and the square-rigger lost nine of its sails while the rigging was badly damaged. The repaired motor functioned to bring the vessel to haven here today.

Investigation Of Ford Her Old 'Significant' Str

Probe Said to Focus On Diversion of Funds

By Bob Woodward and Carl Bernstein

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27 (AP).—The Watergate special

prosecutor, Charles Ruff, said yesterday that the investigation into the diversion of funds from the presidential campaign to personal or political use is "significant."

A Washington grand jury under the direction of Watergate prosecutor Charles Ruff, said yesterday that the investigation into the diversion of funds from the presidential campaign to personal or political use is "significant."

Mr. Ruff, who has been in the White House since July, said that the investigation into the diversion of funds from the presidential campaign to personal or political use is "significant."

Mr. Ruff has refused to comment on the reports but said that any subpoenas issued by his office would be served on the witnesses of the Washington grand jury.

FBI agents have pointed out that some former Michigan Farm Bureau officials, if Mr. Ford received cash or other funds, gave the money that two maritime unions gave to the local Kent County committee. Kent County is one of the bulk of Mr. Ford's congressional district.

The campaign officials' interviews during the week that they knew of no such payments to Mr. Ford, other than routine reimbursement of such campaign expenses as "per diem" for traveling.

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Stephen Brandesdorfer, a former local Republican official, said that the investigation into the diversion of funds from the presidential campaign to personal or political use is "significant."

Mr. Buchen said that the investigation into the diversion of funds from the presidential campaign to personal or political use is "significant."

Dr. Fishbein died in a Park Hospital. He had been for the last two years, a ho spokesman said.

He joined the AMA Jour 1913 as an assistant editor and remained the magazine for 38 years.

Dr. Fishbein wrote and many books and was honored his achievements in his education.

In his long career, Dr. Fish also served as editor of the bulletin of the Society Medical History, was a continuing editor for 20 years for grad Medicine and for eight for McCall's.

Cecil Underwood

LAGUNA BEACH, Calif., 27 (AP).—Cecil Underwood producer of the "Fibber McGee and Molly" radio program is 40-year veteran of the entertainment industry, died yesterday.

Croats, in N.Y., Plea Not Guilty of Hijack

NEW YORK, Sept. 27 (AP).—Five Croatian nationals charged with hijacking a T. World Airlines jet to Paris pleaded not guilty on air charges today in federal court here. Their trial was set Oct. 12.

The five have also been charged with murdering a New York policeman who attempted to de a bomb left at New York's Central Terminal. Each is on \$1-million bail.

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Ballot in 31 States

Near-Old Libertarian Party
gaining Strength in the U.S.

By Austin Scott

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27 (UPI).—The Libertarian Party, a national U.S. political party, is set to appear on the ballot in 31 states in the 1976 presidential election. The party's platform does not want matching campaign funds and has not yet reached from the left to the radical right.

The party's five-year-old platform is the five-year-old platform. It has its presidential candidate on the ballot in six more states before the election. The party is running 230 candidates in 35 states.

Libertarians opened their national convention Friday with an attack on the Philadelphia Convention.

MacBride, the party's national nominee, said at a conference that "any degree of communication between the candidates and the audience is of major concern. All of us was out; off long the audio went."

Highly vocal and young, the Libertarian party is a group of ideas. "We're going about the business of building a major force in the United States," said Robert Meier, chair of the MacBride for President committee.

"On the Ballot" members spent a lot of time, in the words of Mr. Meier, "putting ourselves on the line for the progress the Libs have made since 1972, the party ran no local or candidates and was on the ballot in only two Colorado and Washington. It's really phenomenal for a party to be on the ballot in as many states as we are." party chairman Edward J. He said that "our campaign is not a personality or a candidate. We're concerned about getting ideas across."

Libertarianism as a hands-off policy of government goes to John Stuart Mill, John and Herbert Spencer.

Libertarians take quite a liking to Thomas Jefferson's view that the best government governs the least. Their motto reflects that hands-off approach.

"Bigotry Condemned" We condemn bigotry as irrational and repugnant," the form says. "Nonetheless, we use any governmental attempts to regulate private discrimination, including discrimination in employment, housing, and accommodations. The right to trade includes the right

not to trade—for any reasons whatever."

"Conservatives and liberals differ only in the manner in which they would use government to intervene in voluntary human activities," Mr. MacBride has said.

"We Libertarians say all such intervention is wrong and that the only proper function of government is the protection of the individual from force and fraud."

The party's platform begins by saying: "Only actions which infringe the rights of others can properly be termed crimes."

"Victimless" Crimes Accordingly, the Libertarians promise repeal of all federal, state and local laws creating "victimless" crimes. These include, their platform says, all laws against the "cultivation, sale, possession or use of drugs, all laws regarding consensual sexual relations, including prostitution and solicitation" and all laws regulating gambling. They also advocate an end to "state oppression and harassment of homosexual men and women."

They also say the government has no right to meddle in any way with energy, education, the media, firearms, labor relations, medical care, mail delivery, welfare, land use, Social Security, election campaign funding, foreign aid, consumer protection and discrimination.

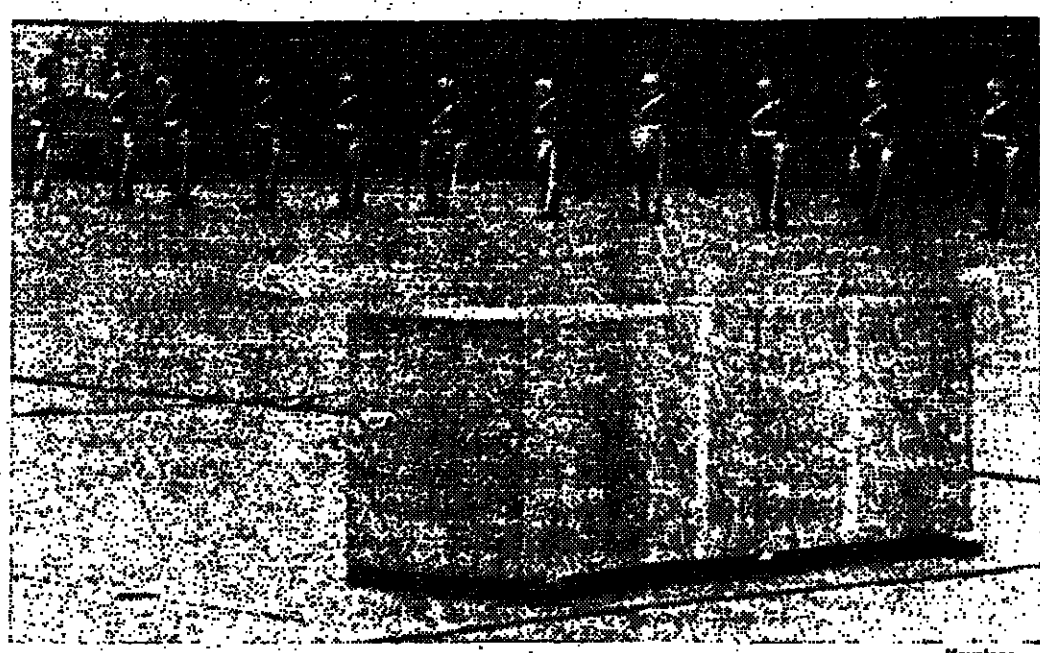
The government should keep nothing secret from the U.S. people, their platform says, and they would abolish "all federal secret police agencies," including the CIA and the FBI. They also would abolish all federal regulatory agencies.

Concerning crimes, Libertarians support "restitution for the victim to the fullest degree possible at the expense of the criminal or the negligent wrongdoer."

Under a Libertarian government, as their platform envisages it, the U.S. economy would be one of unrestricted free-market competition, with the government's role limited to protecting property rights, adjudicating disputes and providing a legal framework to protect voluntary trade.

They also call for the eventual elimination of all taxes.

Mr. MacBride, 47, a former Republican, came to brief national prominence and the notice of the Libertarian party when he cast his vote as a Virginia candidate in the 1972 Libertarian election. It made the tally 521 electoral college votes for the Republicans, 17 for the Democrats and 1 for the Libertarians.



DISTINGUISHED VISITOR—A military delegation was only part of the welcoming ceremony in Paris for the crate from Cairo bearing the mummy of Ramses II, an Egyptian pharaoh. The mummy will be treated by French preservationists.

Anderson Suit Asks \$22 Million
For Harassment by Nixon, Aides

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27 (AP).—Newspaper columnist Jack Anderson filed a \$22-million damage suit today accusing former President Richard Nixon and 19 subordinates of conducting a five-year campaign to destroy Mr. Anderson's credibility and take away his First Amendment rights as a newsman.

Lawyers for Mr. Anderson said the suit is the first of its kind.

The civil damage suit, filed in U.S. District Court, cites 17 separate allegations of harassment, investigation or surveillance by the White House investigative unit known as the "plumbers" or by the CIA.

At a news conference, Mr. Anderson said any proceeds from the suit would go for the benefit of other reporters' First Amendment rights.

The suit said Nixon senior aides H.R. Haldeman and John Ehrlichman assigned high priority to ferreting out Mr. Anderson's news sources and destroying his credibility. Others named as defendants include Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, former CIA Director Richard Helms, former White House aide Charles Colson, former FBI Director Patrick Gray and former Attorney General John Mitchell.

Lawyers for Mr. Anderson said the suit is unique because never before has a reporter sought damages in federal court on grounds that his First Amendment rights had been violated.

U.S. May Deport 7 for Nazi Crimes

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27 (AP).—The United States Immigration and Naturalization Service will attempt to deport seven persons accused of murder and other atrocities as part of the Nazi regime in Europe before and during World War II, INS officials announced today.

INS Commissioner Leonard Chapman Jr. said that he decided to proceed with the action after agency attorneys interviewed witnesses in Israel. As many as 30 of the Israeli witnesses may be brought to the United States to testify in the proceedings, officials said.

At a news conference, agency

attorneys said that the seven men committed the alleged war crimes in Latvia and Lithuania and all came to the United States shortly after the war.

They declined to identify the seven until formal charges are filed against them, probably within 60 days. Three of the men are aliens and the INS will initiate proceedings to deport them.

The four others are naturalized U.S. citizens and the INS must first take steps to revoke their citizenship in a federal court. He said that some of the seven were police officials in the Nazi regime and all "at least collaborated with the Nazis."

E. Germans See
Kohl's Campaign
As Threat to Ties

BONN, Sept. 27 (UPI).—East Germany has denounced the Christian Democratic party's candidate for chancellor for conducting a campaign "full of smoke and noise," but Helmut Kohl said good relations with the East would be the aim of any government led by him.

The East German official newspaper Neues Deutschland said Mr. Kohl, chairman of the opposition Christian Democratic party, was striving to "confound" East Germany.

It said Mr. Kohl is attempting "through a whole register of lies and slander" to put forward a policy which would undermine previous successes in intra-German relations.

Mr. Kohl, however, said in a radio interview during the weekend that he would make the importance of good intra-German relations clear after a general election victory.

Both Mr. Kohl and Chancellor Helmut Schmidt agree on the need for improved dialogue and agreements with East Germany but Mr. Schmidt has accused Mr. Kohl of indirectly inciting war by supporting suggestions that West Germany border guards shoot back at East German patrols along the fortified border between the two countries.

Snow Falls in Moscow

MOSCOW, Sept. 27 (Reuters).—Moscow had its first snow of the winter overnight as the city shivered in an unusually early cold spell.

Polish Court
Frees 7 Cited
In June Riots
Says Sense of Social
Justice Is Satisfied

WARSAW, Sept. 27 (UPI).—The Polish Supreme Court today suspended the sentences of seven workers who were jailed for blockading the railroads to protest food-price increases and ordered their immediate release.

Ruling on an appeal by seven workers of the Ursus tractor plant near Warsaw, the Supreme Court cut their original sentences of 2 to 5 years in jail to 1 year suspended.

"A sense of social justice has been satisfied," Judge Stanislaw Mirski commented in announcing the ruling, which followed pleas for leniency by leaders of Poland's Roman Catholic Church.

The seven were jailed for ripping up tracks outside the Ursus plant June 26, bringing international rail traffic to a halt, following a government announcement that food prices would be increased by up to 69 per cent.

A Workers' Protest "We are dealing with a workers' protest," a defense lawyer told the Supreme Court, appealing the decision of the Warsaw District Court.

Another defense lawyer said, "There were certain factors which pushed them into participating in the demonstration, since the working class is sometimes surprised by the decisions taken by the authorities."

The official news agency PAP called the defendants "vandals and hooligans" when they were jailed in July.

Another trial of three Ursus workers, scheduled to open this morning in the Warsaw court, was canceled. No reason was given.

The government withdrew the food-price legislation within 24 hours in the face of protest strikes throughout the nation. The demonstrations turned to riots at Radom and the local Communist party headquarters was set afire.

British Navy Arrests
A Soviet Trawler

PLYMOUTH, England, Sept. 27 (UPI).—A British Navy minesweeper on fishery protection duty arrested a 2,500-ton Soviet trawler today for allegedly fishing inside the 12-mile limit off southwest England.

The minesweeper Soberton put an armed party aboard the trawler Drukiya and escorted it into Plymouth harbor, where officials were investigating the alleged offense.



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Terror in the Wrong Place

There is, of course, no right place for terror, that warfare without rules or responsibility. But the prompt and public hanging of the men who seized the Semiramis Hotel, as well as the equally prompt disavowal of any association with them by Palestinian groups, indicates very clearly that this strike was emphatically in the wrong place.

Indeed, colleagues of Yasser Arafat have claimed that the hanged men—three persons purporting to be the captured guerrillas said on television that they had been under orders from Arafat's el-Fatah—were used to discredit him.

The potentials of the Semiramis affair are serious. The breach between Syria and the Palestinians has widened, which makes the efforts of the new Lebanese President, Elias Sarkis, to patch up the complex divisions in that country more difficult. Syria has implicated Iraq, as a training ground for the guerrillas. There are now fears of a new Syrian-Christian offensive in Lebanon, which could conceivably spread the war to other parts of the Middle East.

There is no doubt that elements of the

Palestinian fighting forces were ready to attack Syria, as a result of Syrian President Haddad's efforts to put down the Lebanese civil war.

In this context, Arafat seems relatively moderate—he was ready to talk with President Sarkis. But the old problem of Lebanon—the factions within parties and the inability of leaders to lead—frustrated that proposal, and the seizure of the Semiramis has intensified the Syrian-Palestinian confrontation.

So the long and costly war in Lebanon goes on—a war that has proved nothing so far as the issues in that country are concerned and whose only value has been to prove again to the world that force is blind and that those who employ it can be just as blind to the consequences of their acts. Once the guns begin, it is very hard for words to outshoot them, or for the ideals the guns are supposed to sustain to demonstrate any validity. It is an important lesson, however great the toll it represents—but it is a lesson that humans hate to take to heart. In Lebanon, in Ireland, in Africa, or anywhere.

Canal Treaty in Peril

It would be an unspeakable tragedy if a new Panama Canal treaty—an imperative for future U.S. relations with Latin America—should become a casualty of the American presidential campaign. But errors and excesses in both countries have made this an alarming possibility.

Panama's "supreme leader," Gen. Omar Torrijos, faces the worst crisis of his eight years in power, in part because the Canal treaty negotiations—which he had predicted would be successfully concluded late this year or early in 1977—have been in recess since May. The Panamanians accepted the necessity for adjourning the talks until after the major U.S. party conventions, but say they had expected to resume discussions this month.

Ronald Reagan's demagogic accusation during the primary campaign that President Ford was planning to "give away" the Canal and Zone—a charge that aroused all the latent jingoism on the right wing—has made the administration reluctant to reopen the negotiations until after the November election. But this obvious hiatus on the most combustible of political issues for Panamanians is highly embarrassing for Torrijos.

It greatly increases the vulnerability of a government already buffeted from many sides because of an economic recession

marked by inflation, rising unemployment and higher taxes. Left-wing students were ostentatiously protesting sharp rises in the prices of milk and rice when they launched the demonstrations two weeks ago that brought serious clashes with the National Guard and forced the closing of Panama's National University.

Faced with such defiance from a sector that had given him strong support, Torrijos fell back on a traditional Latin American whipping boy. His government charged the United States with responsibility for the student riots and said this was part of a "destabilization plan" for Panama. Officials hinted that Americans in the Canal Zone might be trying to provoke an incident that could give President Ford an excuse for a bellicose intervention that might give an emotional boost to his election campaign.

The long delay in negotiations because of the presidential race is regrettable enough. Serious political instability in Panama—partly due to that delay—might be fatal. It is up to President Ford to send Ambassador Ellsworth Bunker back to Panama to resume the treaty talks; and it is up to Torrijos to cool his own brand of jingoism, as he has done so successfully and responsibly in the past.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Another Warsaw Retreat

The Polish government announced the other day that it is abandoning all plans to increase basic food prices until at least mid-1978. This is the latest and in some ways most impressive retreat of the Warsaw regime before the anger of Polish workers so violently expressed last June during the short-lived effort to raise food prices.

The magnitude of the retreat is illustrated in the case of meat prices. On June 25 it was announced they were to be increased 69 per cent, an order rescinded within hours after the riots had begun. A few weeks ago a "compromise" solution was announced: meat and poultry prices would increase "only" 35 per cent. Now even that step has been abandoned and basic food prices are to remain the same for another two years.

Such a drastic recession is explicable only in terms of fear that any effort to raise food prices would generate such violent resistance that Poland would be plunged into civil war. That would inevitably mean the direct intervention of the tens of thousands of Soviet troops in Poland, with the end result that

Warsaw would be ruled—as Prague is now—by a clique resting only on Soviet bayonets. Even the Roman Catholic Church in Poland—suffering from discrimination and disabilities as it is—fears such internal strife and has thrown its weight on the side of stability. It is supporting the Gierk regime as the lesser evil for the moment.

It is now almost 30 years since Communist rule was fastened on Poland by the Soviet Army against the will of the majority of the Polish people. An entire generation has come to maturity since then, but the Communists are finding Poland as indigestible now as earlier conquerors found it to be during the 18th and 19th centuries.

The final irony is that probably Moscow is picking up the check for the billions of dollars it must be costing to maintain Poland's present uneconomically low prices, which in no way reflect either the supply-demand situation in Poland or the inflation of the 1970s.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Rigging Jobless Books

The British government's announcement of yet another program to reduce unemployment from its present figure of about 1.46 million seems directed, like its accompanying measure restricting TV imports from Taiwan, at shooting left-wing critics just before the start of the Labor party congress. The program consists of cosmetic operations such as encouraging older workers to retire prematurely by the offer of tax-free support payments of £23 a week. This can at best

lead to restructuring the labor market to the advantage of younger age groups. The measure even extends to cover men aged 64 and women aged 59—i.e. those within a year of a normal pension age—who are unemployed, provided they withdraw their names from the unemployed register. They will then receive more than their existing unemployment assistance. It is doubtful whether the critics or anyone else will be deceived by this type of head-in-sand maneuver.

—From the Neue Zürcher Zeitung (Zurich).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

September 23, 1901

WASHINGTON—President Theodore Roosevelt, in his Message to Congress, will lay special stress on the urgency of increasing the Navy as a means of avoiding conflict with foreign powers. To an intimate friend he says that he is more interested in the Navy than in any other subject, not even excluding the canal question. He also intends to stay neutral in South Africa.

Fifty Years Ago

September 23, 1926

WASHINGTON—Immediate recognition by the United States government of the Russian Soviet government is urged in a letter sent to President Coolidge by the first unofficial group of American "observers" to enter the country in recent years. The group, which included social workers, editors and businessmen, recently returned to the United States after touring Russia.

"AND NOW THE LATEST INSTALLMENT OF 'LUST FOR OFFICE'—THE CANDIDATES AND THEIR THOUGHTS ON FAMILY AND SEX"



'What Are the 39 Steps?'

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON.—The highest-ranking scientist who has tried to emigrate from the Soviet Union is Vladimir Levich, a leading physical chemist. Since applying for permission to leave, he and his family have suffered many reprisals from Soviet authorities, and he is still not out.

Last June, Levich addressed an open letter to President Ford—an appeal for leadership in the cause of human rights. He charged the President with indifference to inhumanity in the Soviet Union and elsewhere. "We want a president who is for détente," he said, "but who will not forget the humanitarian problems." He asked:

"Why have those who have been waiting for long agonizing years in this country for their legitimate rights never sensed any moral support either from you, Mr. President, or from anyone of your administration?"

Cry in Night

That cry in the night from a Soviet victim came to mind during the first debate between Gerald Ford and Jimmy Carter. A very long way off, one may think: But the most striking aspect of that debate, for me, was the impression given by Ford of a man indifferent to human concern and suffering and struggle.

There was a wooden quality, a detachment that approached callousness, as Ford reeled off statistics of government spending and taxes and employment. It was a bit like Mr. Memory, the professional memory man in the great old spy movie "The Thirty-Nine Steps," who gave the answers to questions with seeming unawareness of the context or consequences.

Carter, too, lost himself in statistics at the beginning of the debate. But then he brought himself and his audience back to reality with a simple statement about unemployment. When 25 million more people are out of work now than when Gerald Ford took office, he said, "This touches human beings."

There were human beings in Carter's answers, people with needs and troubles. He deliberately identified himself with the less fortunate in American society: the unemployed, the weak, the deprived. He repeatedly drew the contrast with those rich and powerful enough to take advantage of the system or even to bend the rules.

Thus the debate showed something more than the differences of manner that most people were watching for after the Nixon-Kennedy experience. Underneath the banalities and evasions there was a real difference in matter—a difference of both party philosophy and the candidates' own view of society.

Ford spoke the language of business, even of business in an earlier day: Government is bad; social health depends on the private sector; inflation is caused by excessive public spending, and so on. One could hear the echoes of Calvin Coolidge: "The business of America is business."

Those are real values, and what Ford said faithfully reflected what he has done in office. When faced with the possibility of a small economic cost to stop enormous environmental and human damage, he unhesitatingly vetoed the bill to regulate strip-mining.

Of course it is not good politics to look totally dedicated to the values of business. The President spoke of commitments to other goals, for example the expansion of national parks. But anyone interested in the subject will have known that his administration has cut funds for the Park Service and not sought authorized money for conservation.

What comes through as Gerald

Ford speaks is a narrowness of sympathy and imagination. Asked how he could justify a pardon for Richard Nixon when there was none for Vietnam war resisters, he said that he needed to "concentrate on the problems of the country" and that Nixon had been "penalized enough." Nor did he see the human point when Frank Reynolds of ABC News followed up by asking whether the 90,000 young men still abroad had not been penalized enough.

Though he is not grateful or mean himself, Ford's insensitivity allows him to be used as the instrument of unpleasant forces. That, too, could be seen. Listening to him in the debate, watching, one could understand how he had let himself be an unquestioning instrument of Richard Nixon.

One could understand how he had carried out something so ugly as his crude campaign to drive William Douglas off the Supreme Court.

The posture so carefully taken by Carter in the debate, as the populist friend of the weak and the unprotected in society, is not necessarily a winning one in politics. American voters, as George McGovern found out, may identify with the prosperous whatever their own status. Nor is a stronger personality, more committed to leadership, necessarily reassuring. But the victims of life's injustices, Soviet or American or whatever, will know that they could expect a very different response from Jimmy Carter than they have had from Gerald Ford.

Polish Loan Fight

By Rowland Evans and Robert Novak

WASHINGTON.—The unprecedented intervention of a high Pentagon official in a matter of international finance has intensified Ford administration pressure on the Export-Import Bank to grant a long-delayed machine tool loan for Communist Poland's General Motors truck plant.

A confidential letter from Deputy Secretary of Defense William Clements pitched hard on national security grounds for the nearly \$300-million loan to finance Poland's purchase of American machine tools for a new GM plant in Poland. Clements' argument to Ex-Im Bank president Stephen DuBrul Jr. The poor state of the U.S. machine tool industry threatens national defense.

With the bank's second three-month extension of its "preliminary" loan commitment to Poland due to run out Thursday, the logjam over interest rates delaying the big Polish loan has to break soon. Otherwise, Poland will turn elsewhere, probably to France or Japan, for the prized machine tool contract.

High Interest

At issue is one of the most politically sensitive loans ever handled by the Ex-Im Bank. Poland asked for the loan almost one year ago, but it is still in doubt because of the bank's demand that Poland pay 9 per cent interest. Furthermore, opposition by organized labor to U.S. financing of overseas truck production adds another combustible political element.

But the Pentagon's intervention undercuts claims by opponents of the loan that transfer of machine tools abroad can be dangerous for U.S. defense. Clements wrote: "For some years, the machine tool industry, a major element of the defense industrial base, has suffered erosion of its relative position due primarily to the competition of members of the European Economic Community and from Japan."

Clements' letter was the first ever written to influence the Ex-Im Bank for reasons of national security. Combined with pressures from Capitol Hill and the White House, that would seem likely to generate a response, but it has not done so yet. Clements has never received a reply to his letter, sent to DuBrul more than four weeks ago.

Both administration and congressional pressures on DuBrul and the bank have been intensifying—faster than counterpressures from the AFL-CIO. Labor lobbyists have warned Congress that the GM trucks to be built in Poland might be exported to the U.S. market, underselling domes-

John Dornberg

From Munich:

A frantic search for fuses with which to trigger the Lockheed time bomb before Sunday's balloting

MUNICH—An intriguing question is making the rounds in West German political circles in these final days before the election.

Is it really possible that Lockheed Aircraft Corp. paid \$1 million in bribes to get the Netherlands to equip its air force with 128 Starfighters, but didn't pay a dime to get Bonn to take nearly seven times that many planes?

For all its possible ramifications, the answer may never be forthcoming.

Nonetheless, the Lockheed affair, after leaving a trail of scandal and wrecked careers in the Netherlands, Italy and Japan, now looms as a deepening mystery and last-minute election issue on West Germany's political horizon, with Bavaria's Franz Josef Strauss and his Christian Social Union the focus of attention.

Known Facts

The known facts are these: When Strauss was named West German defense minister in 1966, the F-104 Starfighter was barely off the drawing boards.

By the time he was forced to resign his post over another matter in 1968, \$400 million worth of the planes were on order, and the Starfighter, designated as the fledgling Luftwaffe's basic aircraft, was already on the way to becoming the biggest fiasco in aviation history.

Of the 915 planes put into service for the West German Air Force—the majority manufactured locally on franchise—187 have crashed, the most recent a week ago, and 87 pilots have been killed.

Specific blame has never been assigned and perhaps never will be.

The Defense Ministry is currently conducting a routine probe to explore the possibility of sabotage during the 15 years the F-104 has been operational here, but this notion is discounted by most knowledgeable observers.

At first the West Germans alone were blamed. They seemed to be treating those highly sophisticated supersonic jets as merely faster versions of their old Messerschmitts and Stukas, which had performed well enough in the hands of jet-stick pilots and mechanics equipped with little more than wrenches and screwdrivers.

But the West German crash rate, it soon turned out, only seemed high because the Luftwaffe had more of the planes than any other NATO air force.

As the F-104s of other countries—notably Belgium, Italy and Canada—began crashing at the same rate, suspicion grew that something might be radically wrong with the aircraft which had been totally redesigned from its original U.S. version as a fair-weather, high-altitude interceptor for its European NATO mission as an all-purpose, all-weather fighter-bomber.

San Francisco lawyer Melvin Bell, for example, attempted to pin blame on Lockheed as the designer and prime contractor for years.

Although he did finally win a \$12-million award from Lockheed on behalf of the widows and children of 32 of the dead West German pilots, that settlement in San Francisco's U.S. District Court last October failed to answer the question of possible manufacturer or designer culpability.

Lockheed Lobbyist

Possibly the Starfighter controversy would have ended then, had Bell's settlement not coincided with revelations about Lockheed bribery by Ernst Hauser, once one of Strauss' closest friends, and Lockheed's erstwhile lobbyist in Bonn.

Besides charging bribery in the Netherlands, Hauser alleged that purchase and acquisition of the F-104 had involved payments of about \$12 million to Strauss' party in the early 1960s.

Predictably, Strauss and his party denied those allegations, and, to their relief, Sen. Frank Church's subcommittee investigating the affair concluded in March that Hauser's charges could not be substantiated.

Throughout the spring and summer, little more was heard about Lockheed here. West Germans watched matters take their course in Italy and Japan with seemingly detached equanimity—until last month when the Dutch probe of the affair, for all

practical purposes, substantiated at least that aspect of Hauser's claims.

The timing just before election that may return Strauss to the government as Bavaria's vice-Chancellor and finance minister was highly tutored for the incumbent position of Social Democrats' Free Democrats.

While Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and Social Democrat leader Willy Brandt have, alluding obliquely but gleefully, Strauss' Lockheed and his connections in their campaign speeches, lesser strategists have been searching frantically for fuses with which to trigger Lockheed time bomb before Sunday's balloting.

Although most of these fuses, the names have come increasingly tantalizingly, the mystery surrounding the F-104 has gotten deeper.

Thus, earlier this month, left-liberal Frankfurter Rundschau reported that in 1961 Defense Ministry had paid \$1.4 million in "commissions" Lockheed agents in Frankfurt, Geneva. Among the recipients was the office of Fred Meißner, which played a key role in Lockheed scandal in the Netherlands.

Although judged "technical" gaffs, these payments have been criticized as inappropriate, inappropriately high by the Bundestag, West German version of the U.S. General Accounting Office.

Files Missing

Speculation on that had been subsided when the Defense Ministry itself reported that key documents relating to the contractual agreements Lockheed were missing from its archives—destroyed, so it was claimed, by a pipe burst and flood in ministry basement, a dozen years ago.

Meanwhile, Strauss has been hitting back. His party weekly, Bayern Kurier, of which Strauss is publisher, printed a 5,000-word two-page denial and rebuttal of the allegations and uttered a cry last week.

Ernst Hauser (Strauss is godfather of one of Hauser's children) of being a "Soviet agent" and says that the "secret service" is trying to "torment" him.

Finally, on Friday, after months of inexplicable delay, Bonn granted access to the hitherto unpublished Senate and Security Exchange Commission documents on the Lockheed affair.

But their practical value, summing they do contain incriminating evidence, is dubious. Five-year statute of limitation bribery here bans criminal prosecution of anyone who may have received Lockheed payoffs.

The U.S.-West German agreement which precludes "political use" of the material is so ambiguous worded that it is unclear whether the dossier could even be turned over to a Bundestag investigating committee, should one ever be set up.

Although the Cabinet, which meets tomorrow, is expected to establish an independent commission to study the matter, there is too much to sift before anyone to sift before the election.

And will anyone bother to ward? That is the question. The betting here is that regardless of which Helmut wins, German Lockheed connection there was one—will become nonissue soon after the polls Sunday night.

So will the Starfighters, though they will keep flying and crashing—for a while, are due to be phased out replaced by the British-Italian German multipurpose Tornados a few years.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters are not considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed on with initials, but preference will be given to those who signed and bearing the writer's complete address.

ster Aide its Stress Economy

Secretary to Shun Military Approach

FAST, Sept. 27 (Reuters).—Ireland's new secretary of state, Roy Mason, today said he would continue on economic rather than military initiatives to relieve the island's problems.

In the two weeks since his appointment, Mr. Mason has been seeking to assuage fears that his last job was as secretary, he would favor a military approach to the guerrilla campaign of the Irish Republican Army.

In an inaugural press conference today, Mr. Mason made it clear that no such crackdown is expected. But he gave no indication there would be no of the 14,000 British troops stationed in Northern Ire-

also emphasized that, following the collapse of efforts at settlement, Britain would rule from London. He said about the local political situation, Mr. Mason said, "It is a vacuum but a whirlpool."

Boy Is Beaten

NDONDERY, Northern Ireland, Sept. 27 (Reuters).—Liam, 17, son of a leading member of the women's peace movement in Londonderry, was beaten and unconscious with the letters "IRA" carved on his hand and thigh. He was taken to hospital and released after treatment.

His mother, Mrs. Margaret Doherty, has been prominent in the peace movement, protesting violence in Northern Ire-

land while, Mrs. Bridget McKeown, a woman organizer in the movement, was in critical condition today after being hit in the head by a shotgun blast during a weekend. A young girl standing nearby was injured.

The Provisional wing of the IRA has warned that peace-keeping members will be targeted if their campaign leads to the Provisionals being arrested. The Provisional IRA in Londonderry denied responsibility for an attack on young Doherty.

Moscow Threat to Iran Cited in Defector Case

TEHRAN, Sept. 27 (UPI).—Moscow has warned Iran to return the Russian pilot who defected last week or risk Soviet support for Iranian guerrillas, domestic sources said today.

A high-level diplomat said the Soviet Union had passed word to the Shah that Russian money would be supplied to anti-monarchist terrorists if the defector is returned.

A source said the Shah had recently taken charge of the defection of Lt. Valentin Zacharov, a Thursday flew an Antonov-2 plane to Iran and asked asylum in the United States.

Iran formally requested the weekend that Iran give a treaty which requires a nation to return defectors, property taken with them. Soviet Union, under terms of the treaty, has on several occasions returned Iranian defectors identified as Communists, omats said.



INSPECTION—Premier Indira Gandhi flies over flooded areas of India to see for herself the extent of damage caused by monsoons. The death toll is above 200.

Cites Border Camps for Dissidents

Dacca Details Claim Delhi Foments Revolt

By William Borders

DACCA, Sept. 27 (NYT).—Maj. Gen. Ziaur Rahman, the military ruler of the government, has charged that India has been training Bangladesh dissidents as guerrillas and helping them to infiltrate into the country from several dozen special camps it set up along the border.

He said that the Indians have been arming the guerrillas and training them to attack rural police stations and villages, blow up bridges and highways and spread urban terror.

"We have apprehended several hundred of them and they tell of being trained by Indian troops along the border, or even as far away as Calcutta," the general said in an interview at his bungalow in a military reservation just outside Dacca.

In recent months, lower-ranking officials here had said that India was encouraging Bangladesh dissidents but this was the first time that such detailed charges had been made publicly by the general, who took over the leadership of this critically poor country 10 months ago.

He Uses Map

"Most of the Indian training camps are along our northern border in the region just past Mymensingh," Gen. Ziaur Rahman said, indicating on a map an area 100 miles north of the capital.

"But we know that they have also set up a few camps on the western border and on the eastern border as well," he continued, tracing the 2,300-mile border with India, which almost completely surrounds Bangladesh.

The 40-year-old general, a career soldier, professed puzzlement about "why these Indian chaps keep this up."

India has made no secret of its coolness toward the new government in Dacca but it stoutly denies that it is giving help to Bangladesh dissidents.

Not Our Fault

A high-ranking Indian recently expressed the official view in New Delhi this way: "It's not our fault that there are people in that country who roam about shooting things up because they don't like the government that is being imposed upon them from Dacca."

Relations between New Delhi and Dacca began to decline 13 months ago, at the time of the coup d'état in which Sheikh Mujibur Rahman was assassinated. Sheikh Mujib was the pres-

ident and was regarded as the father of this country, which used to be East Pakistan. With the help of the Indians, he and his backers won its independence in 1971.

At the time of the coup, a number of soldiers who had been loyal to Sheikh Mujib fled across the border into India because they feared the new government here. These are the men who, Gen. Ziaur Rahman said, are now being trained and sent back into Bangladesh.

Earlier this year, there were a few incidents in which India and Bangladesh accused each other's troops of shooting across the border.

"But now the technique is the training camps for our own nationals, most of them run by the Indian border security force," Gen. Ziaur Rahman said.

30 to 50 Camps

He said that there were "at least 30 and perhaps as many as 50" camps and that the number of Bangladesh dissidents in each of them ranged from a few dozen to 300. "Once on this side of the border, some of the dissidents have been successful in creating disturbances in rural areas but

Pope Asks Report By Argentina on Killing of Priests

VATICAN CITY, Sept. 27 (AP).—Pope Paul today bluntly urged Argentine authorities to give an "adequate explanation" for the killing of churchmen in the current wave of terrorism and political violence in Argentina.

The Pope made his request in an address to the new Argentine Ambassador to the Holy See, Ruben Blanco, who presented his credentials in a ceremony this morning.

Departing from the usually bland style of ceremonial speeches, Pope Paul said:

"As a common father, we cannot but participate intensely in the sorrow of all those who have been persecuted by the recent episodes that have cost the loss of valuable human lives, including those of several churchmen—facts which have occurred in circumstances that still await an adequate explanation."

At least 10 priests have been killed this year. Church sources attributed all deaths to rightist terrorists.

For Canada's First Indian Lieutenant-Governor

Protocol Doesn't Stand in Way of Problems

By Robert Trumbull

EDMONTON, Alberta, Sept. 27 (NYT).—Lieutenant-Governor Ralph Steinbauer of Alberta, the first Indian to head a Canadian province as the official representative of Queen Elizabeth in provincial affairs, frequently breaks protocol on behalf of Indians with grievances against the government.

"I know I'm not supposed to speak out but I do it anyway," the 71-year-old Cree said. His German surname was adopted by an Ojibwa great-grandfather in honor of a white benefactor.

When Mr. Steinbauer, former chief of the Saddle Lake band of the Cree tribe, moved into Government House, his official residence, from the Saddle Lake Reserve, 80 miles northwest of here, he brought his lifelong devotion to Indian causes with him.

Like other Indian leaders and their white sympathizers throughout Canada, Mr. Steinbauer was outraged at the recent disclosure of the racist tone of a 1971 training manual for staff members at a federal prison in the Northwest Territories, a centrally administered area with a large Indian population.

Race in Evolution

The manual described Indians, whose disproportionate number among prison inmates has been a charge on the national conscience, as a "repulsive" people belonging to "a race in evolution, afflicted with a profound laziness."

"Every now and then, something like this comes along and sets us back 50 years," Mr. Steinbauer said.

Since his boyhood on the Saddle Lake Reserve, Mr. Steinbauer has fought against official neglect and mistreatment of the nearly 300,000 registered Indians on reservations across the country.

One of his earlier triumphs, he recalled, was the abolition of an onerous licensing regulation that

required Indian hunters in the northern wilds to waste days traveling to and from the nearest government office.

Later involvements, he said, ranged from rural electrification programs to the overcoming of the indifference to the inclusion of native people in the elaborate celebration in 1967 of the centennial of the Canadian Confederation.

Social Structure

Reforms in the Indian social structure to which Mr. Steinbauer contributed included the election of band chiefs for three years instead of for life. The change, initiated in Mr. Steinbauer's Saddle Lake band when he was chief,

eventually spread across Canada.

Although his family has a strong Christian background—his great-grandfather, a noted Indian missionary, was the first to translate the Bible into Cree—Mr. Steinbauer endorsed what he described as an increasing tendency of young Indians to return to the religious beliefs of their ancestors.

Although a dedicated advocate of Indian rights, Mr. Steinbauer denied militancy in the movement.

"To be militant is to be marked as a dangerous person," he said. "We are still living down the effects of Riel," he added, alluding to the bloody uprising of 1885 led by Louis Riel, who was part Indian.



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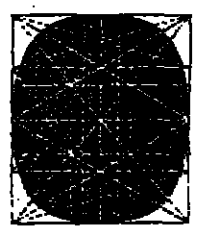
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ITALY

An Artist Clings to Independence

By Piero Sanavio

TODI, Italy (IHT).—"As a painter," says Italian abstract artist Piero Dorazio, "I am interested only in direct emotions. There's absolutely nothing that I intend to evoke or suggest with my paintings. Formalism is the only way I know to avoid the traps of psychologism and expressionism." And then: "I started with these ideas about 35 years ago and I still hold onto them."

From under the convent porch where he was sitting, one could see the Tiber Valley and hills. The convent is on the outskirts of Todi, a medieval town in the province of Perugia, in the heart of central Italy. Dorazio bought the convent a few years ago when the buildings were a heap of ruins. In the past three years the painter has rebuilt it, stone after stone, with his own hands, and the structure stands now as it did six centuries ago.

The son of a railroad employee who lost his job during the Fascist era because of his political ideas, Dorazio was born in Rome 50 years ago. He is one of the most important Italian abstract artists. You can find works of his at the London Tate Gallery, the Vienna 20th-Century Museum, the Berlin Modern Art Museum, the Stockholm Moderna Museet, the New York Museum of Modern Art, the Paris Musée d'Art Moderne as well as in the museums of U.S. cities such as

St. Louis, Cleveland and Minneapolis.

Like Mark Rothko, who was a close friend of his, he believes that personal honesty and artistic honesty are two sides of the same coin. "Personal honesty is also the courage to know and admit what one has been."

In 1946, barely one year after World War II, Dorazio and a group of friends founded Forma Uno, a movement that asserted the primacy of abstract art over all other forms of plastic expression. The movement also brought Giacomo Balla back to the attention of the Italian public. Balla was one of the founders (with Boccioni) of futurism. At the time, Italians still identified futurism with the antics of its literary agent and promoter, the Fascist Filippo Tommaso Marinetti. Balla had been forgotten—to the point that some critics thought that he was dead.

The birth of Forma Uno created a scandal in provincial Italy. The cultural establishment had just discovered Picasso and could not accept something as drastic as the paintings of the new group. Dorazio and his friends were not spared personal attacks. They came from both sides, the establishment and the Communist party.

"Abstract art is decadent and capitalist," the Italian Communist leader, Palmiro Togliatti, said in 1948, repeating one of Moscow's well-known dogmas. Like Stalin, Togliatti was for "social realism." The epitome of Italy's social realism was then the production of Renato Guttuso, the party's official painter, now a Communist deputy in the Parliament. In the late forties, Guttuso painted naked dead women draped in red flags. He still paints naked women—but they are no longer dead and the flags have disappeared.

Dorazio: "In their attacks against us, Italian Communists were just stupid. They spread the behavior of Soviet bureaucrats. Many artists of the group had leftist sympathies or were even party members. The Communists would say to them: 'If you call yourself a socialist and are also an abstract painter, you're a traitor.' It may sound funny today but it wasn't funny at all in those years," Dorazio said.

In France
In 1947, Dorazio went to France with a grant from the French government. At the Ecole des Beaux Arts, where he worked for a while, life was not very pleasant. As he remembers it, "The French I worked with would call me names, ritual (wop), macaroni, Fascist. They maintained that I

had stabbed France in the back because of Mussolini's declaration of war in 1940. It was no use trying to explain to them that my family had been a victim of Fascism. At the restaurant, God knows how many plates of salad they threw at me. Well, even so, Paris was a great city—one could meet the old masters there and they were all very kind: Braque, Matisse, Villon... that was quite good. In Paris, I also had two important shows, one at the Palais des Beaux Arts. The critics liked my things, even if I was a ritual, and that was good, too."

In the following years, back in Rome, he opened a curio shop to make some money and went on painting. But he found the atmosphere of Italy suffocating. Like many Italian intellectuals, he went to the United States. He thought that painting was much more important than the political bickering. In the United States, he taught painting at the University of Pennsylvania. He went to New York often and met the principal artists of the American school—Rothko, Kline, Guston, De Kooning. He discovered that for years they had been fighting the same battles. That encouraged him. "At the time," he said, "American abstract artists were just being recognized."

"... Italy," the painter said, "was a great country at the beginning of the century. It must have been: Pirandello, Balla, De Chirico, who is the greatest painter of our times, a genius, greater than Picasso... It seemed that with them, at long last, we were coming out of that sub-rural, sub-cultural world where for centuries we had been confined. Fascism prevented this growth. After 1945, my generation lost at least 10 years learning and understanding what had happened outside the country. We had to fight against the provincialism of painters like Guttuso. Our only light was the poet Giuseppe Ungaretti, who had lived in France and was known there."

"Now... now we should start from scratch again, discover a new alphabet. Instead, the new generations, in Italy at least, re-proposed the discoveries that we and our predecessors made 30, 50, 60 years ago as if they were their own discoveries. They behave like technicians working for Univas. Lookheed, Kelvinox... Now, the establishment, and include the Communist party in it, after the repression of the late forties and of the fifties, seems ready to accept anything at all in art—everything that is second-rate, that is."

"There is an explanation for

Artist Piero Dorazio to whom personal and artistic honesty are two sides of the same coin.



this. In the arts, as in everything else, the problem is the relationship between the individual and those who hold the power. In Italy, the model was set once for all in the 17th century: you do that's really new, you must work against power. If you do that, then you can be

sure that you'll be punished." These convictions don't keep Dorazio from doing now what he has always done—painting as he pleases. He's so jealous of his independence that a few years ago he left the Roman gallery that handled his paintings because he was afraid of being influenced by his own success.

Piazza San Marco Had Wings

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

VENICE, Sept. 27 (IHT).—Paul McCartney and his Wings brought a new look and a new sound to the Piazza San Marco Saturday evening. For their Venetian appearance, a huge stage was raised to face the cathedral. There were tiers of benches on both sides of the square and some 15,000 spectators milled about in the spaces between them. Squatters occupied the reserved seats during the afternoon and rather than risk a riot, the police let them be.

At 9 the chimes of the clock tower were answered by a blasting din, the black curtain of the platform flew open to emit bright balloons and mists of varying colors: emerald green, fragile pink and violent purple. Laser beams and lightning effects shot above the heads of the crowd. The colored clouds dispersed to reveal McCartney, guitar in hand,

his wife, Linda, at the piano, guitarists Denny Laine and Jimmy McCulloch and drummer Joe English. The audience responded with cheers and the two-hour, nonstop show was under way.

The concert was held under the auspices of Unesco and the Municipality of Venice and its proceeds—it is estimated to have made a profit of \$50,000—are going toward the restoration of Venice. This Unesco project, in addition to financing the restoration of churches and buildings damaged during the 1986 flood, supports local housing and schooling. The McCartney-Wings show was one of the events of Unesco week in Venice which ended last night with a gala television broadcast at the Cinema Palazzo on the Lido. Euphrahiah Menhin, Ravi Shankar, La Chunga, Mort Shuman, Astor Piazzolla, Georges Moustaki and Domenico Modugno participated with Peter Ustinov acting as master of ceremonies.

FASHION
Determination, Designing Wome

By Hebe Dorsey

PARIS, Sept. 27 (IHT).—Fashion is more and more a woman's world. The pioneers: Emmanuelle Khanh, Christiane Bailly, Michèle Rosier. Today's stars: Sonia Rykiel, Jacqueline Jacobson (Dorothée Bis), Vicky Tiel, Seall, Lion Bouffla, and in England, Jean Muir and Zandra Rhodes. Getting there: Anne-Marie Beretta and in the junior department, Elisabeth de Senneville. On the way up: Renata.

Unlike couture stars Chanel and Schiaparelli, these women have made it in the rich, idealized but realistic world of ready-to-wear. Most of them have strong ideas but a biased outlook because they are their own best models and tend to design for women who look like them. Many of them are in fashion because they are married to manufacturers. All of them are good-looking, aggressive and hard-working.

Renata looks like the girl next door with crystal-clear eyes, a dimpled smile and a soft, easy manner. But inside she is determined. Born in Düsseldorf 39 years ago, Renata studied at the Beaux Arts, there then came to Paris where she met and married a manufacturer. With him she worked on a junior line called Parkien. The firm was doing well, making headway in New York in the early '60s. The accidental death of her husband

A Renata design—'A woman must be pleasant to look at but, above all, she has to be pleased with herself.'



and problems with the Parkien factory led Renata to leave and strike out on her own.

After several years of freelance designing, she launched her own collection two and a half years ago. She showed her clothes in her studio with the help of one assistant. She was promptly signed up by manufacturer Robert Halk and today designs five different collections: town wear, lingerie, knitwear, scarves and lately children's clothes.

She built her name around dresses which, today, account for an annual turnover of 1.3 million francs. Her business is built on licensing with a minimum guarantee and royalties. "I've had so many problems with manufacturing that I am quite happy to let somebody else get the headaches," she said.

Her strongest designs are dresses. After catering to junior clientele, Renata has now cornered a more adult—and more prosperous—clientele. Her clothes, on sale in Paris at Chery and Vistula, cost between 600 and 1,000 francs. She hopes to open her own boutique next spring. In New York, she is now selling

at Bloomingdale's, where she has her own boutique.

Her formula is seductive and never aggressive. "A woman must be pleasant to look at," she said, "but at all, she has to be pleased with herself. The secret is to look one's own body and then for clothes which fit like a second skin."

She admires (and is still strongly influenced by) Karl Lagerfeld, who worked at Parkien two years. She hates stiff fabrics most comfortable with angles and jerseys and allergic to the count-hugging tartan craze. "I'll do it to that one out," she said, adding that "fashion must be a doctor and the mother of a little girl, she is able to judge her active career and her hobby."

Renata is equally sensible about private life. Now remarried, a doctor and the mother of a little girl, she is able to judge her active career and her hobby. "And that," she said, "is success."



Paul McCartney

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مكتبة الامم المتحدة

Gabon Pursues Its Ambitious Development Program

Mineral-Rich Province Prepares For Gabon's Post-Oil Period

Priority For Routes And New Industries

LIBREVILLE—The Gabonese has taken giant strides in past few years to escape its condition as a sleepy equatorial town. A staggering rate of construction is transforming it into a modern capital of an important African country. Part of the effort is connected with the meeting next summer of Organization of African Unity, but much is dictated by the need for new ministerial buildings, public utilities, offices and housing. The shore boulevard is doubled and along it have risen a new Presidential palace, a new Foreign Ministry, new offices for development banks, a National Art Museum, extensions to major hotels and new hotels like the Sheraton are under construction. Apartments and houses are also going up and the impression is that not much will be left soon of the old Libreville.

These are all signs of the coming boom in the Gabonese economy launched two years ago with the rise in oil prices. Nevertheless there is currently effort by President Bongo and government to rationalize spending and delay all unnecessary projects. For example, the exterior boulevard will be completed linking the new port of the existing airport, but the plan for a new airport has been shelved. On the other hand, there is an efficient network of ports strategically located throughout the country.

Exports outstrip imports two years ago and last year there was a \$50-million balance of payments surplus. The President wants to ensure that development is more harmonious and also is anxious to consolidate a short-term debt. He says he will personally check that lending ceilings are not exceeded and that all essential projects are met in the time to modernize the country's industrial base before any dip in oil revenue.

The new five-year plan, starting next year, will concentrate on communications, be they the 150-million network of roads or the capital, the transformation of the roads and hotels of Port Gentil, the country's economic capital across the Gabon estuary, or the launch and completion of the \$1 billion Transgabonais railway, the \$625-million pulp factory at Kango, which will be among the world's largest with an eventual output of 300,000 tons a year, opening up of rich iron mines and, of course, the search for more oil. In addition, some 20 million will be spent over a five-year period to improve the country's agriculture and lessen its dependence on expensive imports from France and elsewhere. Manioc and banana production will be raised to meet the needs of thousands of ported workers from other African states and then the emphasis will be switched to fruits and vegetables, corn, rice and wheat. At the same time, Gabon looks to the techniques of countries like the U.S. to provide a business firms.

President Bongo summed up the country's situation this way: "We have been going a little too fast. There is nothing alarming about our situation, but we have to pay more attention to priorities and to our debt ratio although we are below some countries which have gone successfully to the Euro market."

The government admits that oil production could dip slightly by 1980, but adds there is always the prospect of higher oil prices and new discoveries.

It says there are "serious signs" that new reserves exist and Elf-Gabon will shortly evaluate all of them. There are signs too of more uranium near the capital, deposits of copper, lead, marble and diamonds.

The building boom is not limited to the Libreville shore front. Factories of all kinds have sprung up to fill the industrial zones south of the capital and traffic jams have come to both Libreville and its suburbs. So have foreign businessmen and French technicians. There are now 35,000 French in the country compared with 5,000 before independence and the government admits that many more foreigners will be needed to ensure the success of the Third Plan.

President Bongo has changed his political slogan from "Planned and directed liberalism" to "Democratic and concerned progressivism." It implies no change in his pragmatic approach to ruling. It means greater participation by Gabonese in management, but this Gabonization program will be based uniquely on the ability of the individual. The democratic part of the slogan also means that the state seeks minority shares in companies and wants these firms to explain regularly their policies to employees. The Minister added: "Concerted action means that we believe that development should go hand in hand with foreign investors. There is no question of nationalizing foreign firms for we also believe there must be motivation in business for it to be successful. The policy of the government is definitely liberal."

There is a lot of determination behind some of Gabon's mega projects. It has gone ahead with its major railway despite the earlier doubts of foreign experts and everything points to it being ready on time. It was not put off by lack of enthusiasm in some financial quarters for its pulp plant. It now has Swedish and French backers, as well as the World Bank, has planned overseas outlets for the production, rethought the plant's profitability and is looking at a last problem—pollution.

With exports earning more than \$1 billion a year, the President is not worried about his country's future, but he aims at more controlled growth over the next few years. It will remain one of Africa's highest rates, if not the highest. The Gabonese worker has a minimum guaranteed monthly wage of \$110, but the national average is \$150 or more. This is far higher than neighboring countries.

Industrialization has not led Gabon to forget its stable source of riches, the immense forests of okoumé trees, which are cut and floated down the rivers to the Atlantic. The policy is to exploit this mass of quality timber through increased exports—world demand has been strong this year—through the pulp plant, diversification of the uses of wood and by obliging local firms to use local timber.

At Port Gentil logs drift in as oil tankers pull away, a symbol of the way traditional and new sources of wealth are being brought together.

FRANCEVILLE—Gabon's rich mining region, deep in the south-east of the country, is embarked on a major expansion program prior to the arrival of the Transgabonais railway which will cut through the dense equatorial forest covering the entire center of the country and link the new mineral port on the Atlantic coast with the mineral-rich Haut-Ogooué province bordering the Congo.

Target date for completion of the railway is 1980. When it reaches here freight trains will be loaded with increased production of manganese destined for the world's steel industry, the output of a planned ferro-manganese plant and other subsidiary industries, uranium from

The present route to the sea is impressive—a non-stop stream of 3,000 suspended wagons carries the manganese 47 miles down to the Congo. Negotiations with Congolese transport authorities are directed at improving rail track inside the Congo thus enabling up to 2.6 million tons to be exported from 1980 onwards mainly to U.S. steel mills, Comilog's biggest customer, which buy 42 per cent of output. Other major customers are France, which takes 22 per cent, Japan 12 per cent, West Germany and Britain. Comilog's biggest shareholder is U.S. Steel with 44 per cent of the capital. The Americans have a \$100-million investment in Moanda and adjusted a

\$75 million upwards. Comilog has principally interested the Japanese, whose total stake of 25 per cent is divided between Okura (10 per cent), Nippon Kokan (10 per cent) and Nippon Denko (5 per cent). Comilog keeps 15 per cent and has divided another 50 per cent between Actes de Paris, Elkem (Norway), Sadacem (Belgium), Tossara (Italy) and Union Carbide.

The feasibility study will be ready at the end of this year and the go signal can be given once the government agrees to push ahead with the Grand Poubara Dam of some 230 MW.

Meanwhile, Sylvoz plans his \$75-million spending program for opening up the Okouma plateau and has already formed another company, Sogadema, with American and Belgian interests to use manganese derivatives for the glass and pharmaceutical industries. He sees Moanda as the future center of a major industrial complex.

The region is also the site of Gabon's open uranium mines at Oko near Moanda where the 1,000-yard-long excavation site is being expanded and two long mining galleries have been bored into the hillside ready for mining. Production will rise from 1,000 tons in 1978 to 1,500 tons a year in 1980.

The bulk goes to France, but Comul, the uranium company, sells smaller quantities for power stations in the U.S., West Germany, Japan, Belgium, Spain and elsewhere. A \$40-million investment program will enable Comul to produce high-grade yellow cake.

The sugar refinery is an attempt of President Bongo to stimulate Gabon's virtual non-existent agriculture. French engineers brought sophisticated machinery to the area by dirt roads while agricultural experts planted 10,000 acres of cane for the first season. The cane was planted mechanically, the only system of its kind in the world, and has just been cut by fast-moving West German machines slicing their way through field after field. Production this year is expected to be 12,000 tons and the French experts on the spot see no reason why this plateau region near Franceville cannot be developed for other crops—pineapples, soy, corn.

Franceville, President Bongo's hometown, is rapidly spreading along its various hillsides and planes landing and departing from the new airport are packed as are most of the others using the many smaller landing strips.

The future hinges on the new dam as well as the Transgabonais railway. The present hydro-electric plant at Poubara does not generate sufficient power for the planned new industries. The French are doing a feasibility study for the Grand Poubara dam project. It is likely to be a \$300-million-plus construction making use of the region's abundant water supply. The cost and the effort would make any developing country hesitate, but industry needs the power and there seems little doubt that the big dam will be built.

the soldering of 140-meter-long sections of track. Quarries have been dug to overcome Gabon's current dependence on imported gravel. Construction bases have been established every 30 miles for the first section and groups of workers will be housed at these points. The European consortium, EUROTRAC, has built a small town at Owendo and the French managers of the billion-dollar line say confidently that they will meet the 1980 deadline for arrival at Franceville.

The European group of building firms contains some of the continent's finest—Spie-Batignolles and Fougere of France and three other French firms, West Germany's Philip Holzmann and Bilfinger-Berger, Impresit of the Italian Fiat group, Holland's Interbeton and Belgium's C.E.I. The study group is also international and includes TAMS of the United States.

The program is for the Europeans to do the heavy work, for the French to supply the track and for General Electric and France's Alstom to supply the diesel locomotives.

President Bongo has called the railway "the priority of priorities. It will be the backbone of the harmonious development of the country." The cost of the foundations will be borne by the Gabon budget and there will be international aid for the rest of the work.

Oil Supplies The Means For Industrial Growth

PORT GENTIL—Gabon earned its other name, "Kuwait of Africa," because oil brings more than half a billion dollars a year into the coffers of a country with a population estimated at around three quarters of a million. It gives Gabon a 30-per cent growth rate and the highest per capita income in Central Black Africa. The known reserves, mainly offshore, are good for another decade and oil revenues will pay for improving Gabon's communications and the new industries which will depend upon them.

Companies have been looking for oil in Gabon since 1928 so the money being made from current annual production of 11.3 million tons is considered well-earned. Both government and companies are anxious to find more oil so that the oil-led boom can be extended for five years beyond present estimates.

Blocks next to the present string of wells offshore will not necessarily provide the hoped-for extra production. The drilling teams are returning to the mainland where prospecting was first launched. The forest forms an enormous obstacle to the companies but from now on the search is going to be half at sea, half on land. Elf-Gabon (75 per cent the French State oil company and 25 per cent the Gabon government) will spend \$70 million this year on exploration, for continued supplies of Gabonese oil are essential for the French company.

The government estimates that in the five years up to 1980 some \$450 million will be spent on exploring the length of the coast and in regions like the Nyembe forest near Lambarene. Seismic tests are under way in the forest and three drillings were made this summer. Altogether there will be 20 new drillings.

This year's production from the Gabonese fields will match that of last year, which saw a daily average of more than 220,000 barrels. The oil industry accounts for more than two-thirds of budgetary receipts. Gabon joined OPEC in 1975 and while anxious to maximise its revenues it nevertheless pursues a policy of incentives to encourage private companies to keep looking for more oil.

Elf-Gabon is by far the largest producer with around 85 per cent of total production, followed by Shell with 12 per cent and Gulf with just over 1 per cent. The balance is scattered between several smaller companies.

The major production platform, Grandin, at the southern edge of the Elf-Gabon concession, is surrounded by 20 wells and produces some 3 million tons a year. The field will also be used by Elf to experiment with a system of automatic seabed production aimed at replacing present production platforms.

There are about 15 companies from several nations undertaking exploration, but Elf-Gabon, Shell-Gabon and Gulf Oil are far and away the most active. Grandin production has recently been increased and the Brema field nearer shore is also being developed with U.S. independents, Odeco and Oceam. Throughout the area a balance has been maintained between declining sources and those being brought on stream. It's a

costly business and the figure for total investment in Gabon oil has climbed beyond the \$1-billion mark.

Shell-Gabon is undertaking aerial and other studies inland, while offshore Gulf, working for the Shell-Gabon, Elf-Gabon, Gulf and Hispanoil association, has found encouraging signs at Mayumba.

U.S. figures put Gabon's posted price at \$13.50 per barrel but a special high cost deduction is made because of the high exploration and production costs of developing a considerable number of moderate-sized fields. The total government take on a barrel is around \$5.80 and company profits around \$1.40 a barrel. Under this kind of arrangement Elf-Gabon's profits have been averaging around \$45 million.

Stocking and refining capacity has been increased with a second refinery at Port Gentil and the country now has its own tanker, the 140,000-ton Tchengué.

Gabon seems to have evolved a coherent oil policy combining high profits for the government and encouragement for further foreign investment. Under a new law, producing oil companies must reinvest 10 per cent of their profits in other industrial ventures in Gabon. This program, called PID (Diversified Investment Program), was first applied to Elf-Gabon which now has extensive investments in various new industrial enterprises. Shell has just entered into a similar agreement.

The state's policy is to create an industrial base to one day replace oil. Elf-Gabon, which is hoping to push sales this year to \$700 million, has earmarked some \$80 million of its \$250 million investment program to stakes in these PID industries, which extend the influence of oil companies throughout the economy. The company has formed a joint venture with the government which has taken 58 per cent in the new Coger refinery and future ammonia plant, 38 per cent in the new sugar company at Franceville and a whole range of other new companies.

The list is extensive and includes a paint and varnish factory, a data processing company, a construction company specializing in prefabrication, a vegetable production concern and even a medical research center which will be devoted to discovering the causes of Gabon's low birthrate. There will be other stakes in a projected paper pulp mill scheduled to cost more than half a billion dollars, a large cement plant, a shipyard and a commercial fishing venture.

With all this activity destined for the post-oil period, the major question in Gabon is how long will the oil last. Some industry sources state that Gabon will be producing oil in some quantity for at least another 25 years. Grandin, for example, has a long life ahead of it. Although oil comes in small pockets, the industry thinks it certain that more deposits will be found and this could mean production being maintained at something like present rates for 15 years. The fact that new partners are being found to share exploration costs is an encouraging element. Elf-Gabon is also investing large sums in expanding its oil storage facilities at Port Gentil.



Uranium Mine in Moanda.

Photo Union

mines now being enlarged, sugar from a recently built refinery and possibly other agricultural products. This is the country's second boom area destined to provide much of Gabon's export earnings after the run-down of the off-shore oil fields in the late 1960s. Henri Sylvoz, director general of the Comilog mining company at Moanda, West of Franceville, stated: "With the railway and increased hydro-electric power we can really take off."

A vast new region for the mining of manganese has been stocked out; the launching of the \$75-million ferro-manganese plant of Sogadema is being organized. Sogadema is a company associating Comilog with the Gabonese government, Japanese, U.S., French, Norwegian, Italian and Belgian interest. He has started the first of a series of dependent industries devoted to the manufacture of batteries. Comilog has also taken a part of the mining company established to exploit the huge iron ore reserves in the north of Gabon, a project of direct interest to Bethlehem Steel.

Moanda, which is the Comilog "company town," is growing to meet the new industrial challenge. The company is a big money earner and currently sends its entire annual production of 2.3 million tons of manganese to the Atlantic via the world's longest industrial cable system, its own track in the Congo and finally Congo railways leading to the port of Pointe Noire.

Unique Railway Through Forests Will Open And Unite Country

LIBREVILLE—A wide path cut through dense forest stretches as far as the eye can see. It starts at a vast construction site on the coast at Owendo, just southeast of the capital, and runs east towards Ndjolé in the interior. This is the beginning of the future Transgabonais railway, the top priority in Gabon's economic planning, a line which will carry iron ore, manganese and wood from the hitherto isolated heart of the country. It is no exaggeration to say that it will be Gabon's lifeline both for exports and for unifying regions cut off one from the other, particularly during the rainy season.

It is a mammoth undertaking for a country which at the moment has no railways at all. The line will pass through some 420 miles of previously impenetrable forest and swamp and will leap giant rivers.

The World Bank took a look at the project some years ago and decided that it was a difficult venture. The Gabonese government, more ambitious, thought differently and work on one of Africa's most ambitious railways has now been launched with the start of the laying of the actual track scheduled for next year.

The technical skills and manpower of several countries have been brought together for the building of the Transgabonais. The construction consortium comprises companies from

France, Italy, West Germany, Belgium and Holland. The workforce will consist of 1,000 Gabonese, another 2,000 from neighbouring African countries (Cameroon, Togo, Senegal, Upper Volta), 400 Pakistanis trained by the French during dam building in their country and a similar number of European technicians.

Teams cutting the forest from Owendo and Ndjolé have just linked up, providing a 112-mile path for the track. It has been probably the most difficult part of the work for it was carried out in a region noted for the worst climate in Gabon. One French engineer stated: "Normally, we like to start with the easy bit to keep up morale. Here it has been the other way around. There's no fun in working in an area where conditions limit work to 125 days a year, but we are going to make it for Gabon has become a country where nothing stops."

Work will be possible for 250 days a year or more on the later sections, but then the problems will center on straddling six times the expanse of the River Ogooué.

Most of the backup sites are ready for the big launch. At Owendo the building of the section is well under way—the line will also go to the nearby mineral port also just north of Libreville. The site is cleared for a big workshop at Owendo for

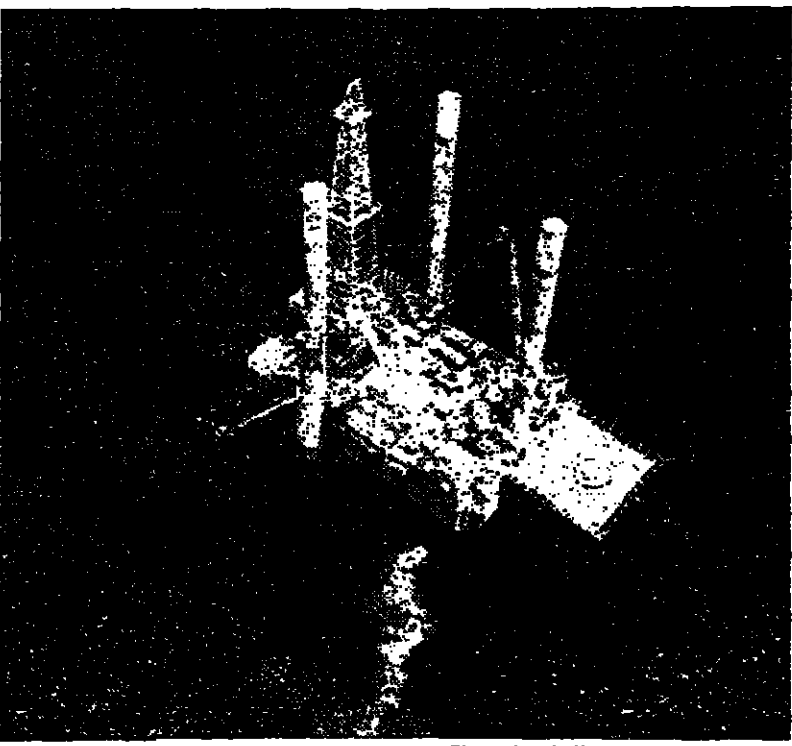
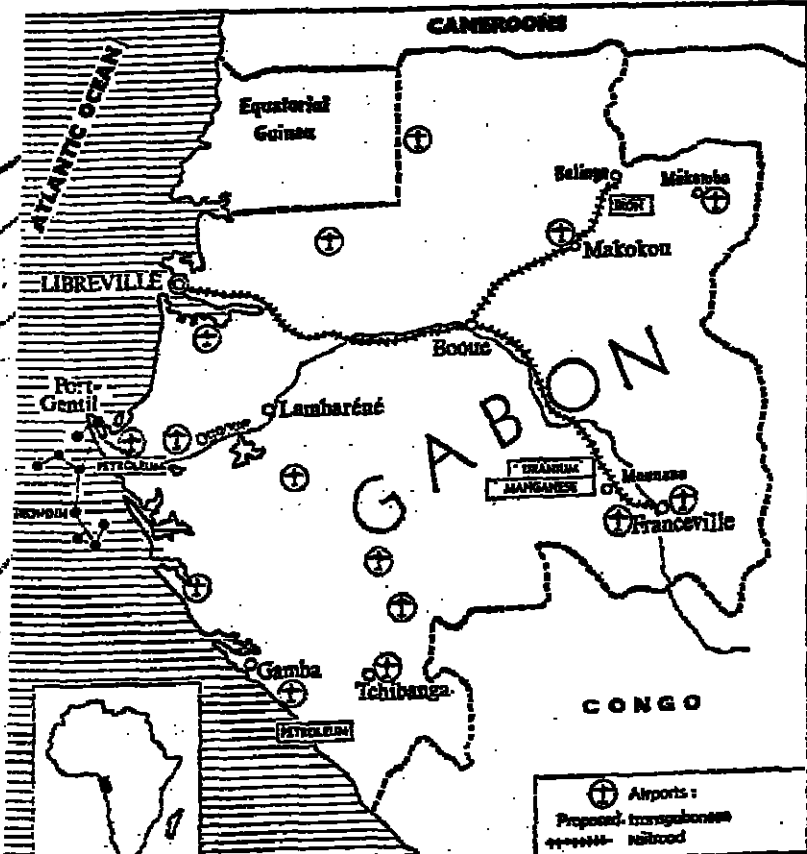


Photo André Honesu/ELF Aquitaine

"STORMDRILL" the automatic elevated drilling platform in Gabonese offshore waters.



هذه هي الامم

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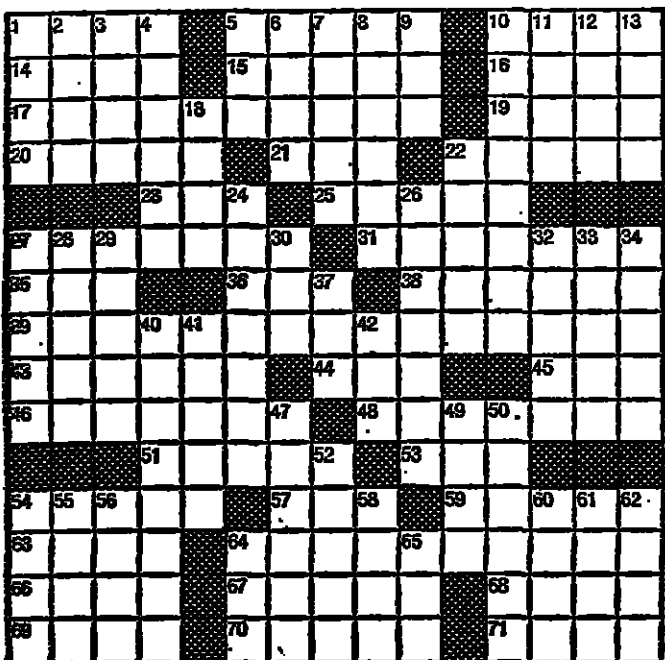
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ACROSS		54 Call it —	23 Tendon
1 Chatters	57 Prefix for graphy	24 Dreiser's brother	
5 — a hatter	59 Provide	26 Atomic particles	
10 Diner sign	63 Eatin	27 Manila money	
14 Vision	64 Solitude	28 Rhone tributary	
15 Concerning	66 Old school	29 Water wheel	
16 Roentgen's	67 Russian co-op	30 Health place	
discovery	68 Arden and others	32 Means of enforcement	
17 Club	69 Food fish	33 Do —	
19 Biblical brother	70 Boris Godunov	34 Emerges	
20 British auto	et al.	37 Passbook abbr.	
needs	72 Like Ben Jonson	40 Diamond, e.g.	
DOWN			
21 "— was saying"	1 Xmas offering	41 Howe	
23 Pierre's room	2 "Not — eye	42 N. or S. —	
23 Grid lineman	in the house"	47 Cowboy-	
25 Roman 1154	3 Market peasant	humorist	
27 Seamstresses,	4 Glossy fabric	48 Hockey player,	
at times	5 Disfigure	at times	
31 Capitol figure	6 Mofso	50 Doomed one	
35 Inner: Prefix	7 Belief in a God	52 Wagnerian	
36 Prefix for dermis	8 Horseplay	maiden	
38 Russian leader,	9 Farm unit	54 Exam unit: Abbr.	
1882-1725	10 Follow in	55 Golden-rule word	
39 Suit makings	Schlemmamn's	56 Matinee —	
43 Bay windows	footsteps	58 German river	
44 Chinese truth	11 Soviet sea	60 Hindu god	
45 Old-school item	12 Coat or cat	61 Addict	
46 More sordid	13 New Year's	62 Being, in philosophy	
48 Dell offerings	Eve word	64 Bat-a- —	
51 Aegean gulf	14 Old slave	65 City lines	
53 School subj.			



	U	F		U	F		
MAGARTE	21	79	Clear	MADRID	15	85	Rain
AMSTERDAM	29	68	Cloudy	MEAN	28	68	Cloudy
PARIS	22	68	Cloudy	MOSCOW	6	43	Clear
ATHENS	23	67	Clear	MOSCOW	6	43	Clear
BERUT	26	79	Clear	MUNICH	24	75	Cloudy
BELGRADE	21	68	Clear	NEW YORK	20	68	Cloudy
BERLIN	29	68	Clear	NICU	29	68	Cloudy
BRUSSELS	22	73	Cloudy	OSLO	9	42	Overcast
BUCAREST	27	71	Clear	PARIS	29	68	Overcast
BUDAPEST	14	57	Overcast	PRAGUE	29	68	Overcast
CASABLANCA	24	63	Clear	ROME	26	79	Clear
COPENHAGEN	12	54	Overcast	SOFIA	29	68	Clear
COSTA MESA	29	68	Clear	STOCKHOLM	15	63	Clear
DUBLIN	15	58	Cloudy	TAMPA	29	68	Variable
EDINBURGH	13	56	Overcast	TEL AVIV	32	62	Clear
FLORENCE	25	77	Clear	TURIN	31	68	Clear
FRANKFURT	29	68	Clear	TURIN	31	68	Clear
GENEVA	69	68	Clear	WARSAW	15	63	Cloudy
Helsinki	8	46	Cloudy	WASHINGTON	23	73	Rain
NEWARK	21	68	Clear	ZURICH	17	68	Cloudy
LAS PALMAS	26	79	Clear				
LISBON	21	70	Clear				
LONDON	29	68	Cloudy				
LOS ANGELES	29	68	Cloudy				

(Yesterday's readings: U.S.A. Canada at 700 GMT. GMT at 1200 GMT.)

The net asset value quotations shown are as of 3/21/72.	
The International Herald Tribune cannot accept responsibility for these. Following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the IHT. (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (m)—monthly; (q)—quarterly; (i)—irregularly.	
(w) Alexander Fund.....	\$7.42
(c) Treasurer Int. Fd. (AMF).....	\$2.75
(w) American Bond.....	\$2.75
BANK JULIUS BAER & Co. Ltd.:—	
(d) Barbond.....	SP\$66.30
(d) Conbar.....	SP\$750
(d) Eurobond.....	SP\$100
(d) Stockbar.....	SP\$910
(w) Browninvest.....	\$14.25
(w) Capital Growth Fd.....	\$14.25
(d) Can. Secur. Growth Fd.....	\$4.87
(d) A.G.F., Japan Fd.....	\$5.30
CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL S.A.:—	
(w) Capital Intl.....	\$14.93
(w) Capital Asia S.A.....	\$2.11
(d) Capital Reinvest.....	LPI \$151
(d) Citadel Fund.....	\$2.11
(w) Growth & Div. Fd.....	\$2.11
(d) Convert. Pd. Int. A Certs.....	\$8.85
(d) Amer. Secur. Growth Fd.....	\$2.11
(d) Convert. Bond Fd. N.V.....	\$8.93
CREDIT SUISSE:—	
(d) Actions Suisse.....	SP\$35.25
(d) Cnasse.....	SP\$30
(d) Swiss Bond.....	SP\$30
(d) U.S. Funds Intl.....	SP\$7.25
(d) Swiss Value.....	SP\$7.25
(d) Uccse.....	SP\$63
(d) Europe-Valor.....	SP\$12.75
FOMERON & Co. AG:—	
(d) Cashier Fund.....	SP\$47
(d) CSF Fund.....	SP\$24.75
(d) ITF Fund NV.....	\$6.00
(d) Crosby Fund S.A.....	\$4.75
(d) Dollar Fund.....	\$2.11
(d) Dollar Fund (rev.-div.).....	\$1.91
(d) Dreyfus Fund Intl.....	\$13.55
(d) Dreyfus Intercontinental.....	\$13.55
(d) Europe Obligations.....	LPI \$639
DIST INVESTMENT FRANKFURT:—	
(d) Concordia.....	DM\$1.26
(d) Int'l Rentenfond.....	DM\$2.60
FIDELITY:—	
(w) Fidelity Amer. Asseta.....	\$15.60
(w) Fidelity Dir. Spv. Tr.....	\$42.12
(w) Fidelity Int'l Fund.....	\$17.57
(w) Fidelity Pacific Fund.....	\$17.57
(d) Fidelity World Fd.....	\$13.63
(w) First Intern'l Fd.....	\$139.25
(w) First Intl. City Fund.....	\$139.25
(w) Fleming Fund S.A.....	\$30.35
(w) Fleming Japan Fd.....	\$30.35
(w) Foncleux Isac Fr.....	SP\$1780
(w) Formak Solution Fd.....	SP\$7.77
(w) French Japan Fd.....	\$13.63
(d) Fund of N.Y. (ex-div.).....	\$0.68
(w) Future Australia Fd.....	Aus.\$9.01
G.T. BERGMUND LIMITED:—	
(w) Barron's Fund.....	SP\$2.42
(w) Bond & Debt Fund.....	SP\$4.75
(w) Guardian Gr. Pd. Intl.....	\$7.25
(w) Hausmann Holdings NV.....	\$7.25
(w) H.M. Baker.....	\$7.25
(d) Infodfund.....	\$9.83
(d) Interfund S.A.....	\$9.83
(d) Invest. Fund.....	\$14.17
(w) Int'l Inc. Fund (Invest.).....	\$25.25
(w) Int'l Inc. Fund (Inv.).....	\$25.25
(d) Invest. Fund.....	\$25.25
(d) Italamerica S.A. Fund.....	\$5.24
(d) Japan Growth Fund.....	\$17.24
(d) Japan Sec. Fund.....	\$17.24
(d) Pacific Fund.....	\$15.86
JARDINE FLEMING:—	
(w) Jardine Japan Fund.....	\$45.35
(w) Jard. East Asia Fds.....	\$25.35
(d) K&N Income Fund.....	LPI 672
(d) Kinross.....	\$2.11
(d) Mitsui Bond Jap. Fd.....	\$2.11
(d) Leverage Cap. Hold.....	\$3.04
LLOYDS INTERNATIONAL MGMT. S.A.:—	
(w) L.I. Multi-Mkt. Wld. Fd.....	SP\$12
(w) Lloyds Int'l Income.....	SP\$7.25
(w) Londund.....	\$15.85
(w) MACINUM Fund Ltd.....	\$35.49
(w) MacIntosh Intl. Fund.....	\$15.85
(d) Newwith Intl. Fund.....	\$1.52
(d) Newwith Inv. Fund.....	\$1.52
(w) Nilippe Fund.....	\$70.15
(w) Nilippe Fund.....	\$42.93
(w) Nilippe Fund.....	\$42.93
(w) Nor. Amer. Bank Fd.....	\$6.18
(w) Pegasus Intl.....	\$2.11
PROPERTY GROWTH OVERS. Ltd.:—	
(w) Sterling Fund.....	\$101.80
(w) Sterling Fund.....	\$103.10
(d) Putnam Intern'l Fund.....	\$21.70
(d) Safe Growth.....	\$17.93
(d) Reininvest.....	LPI \$63
(d) Safe Growth.....	\$17.93
(w) Samual Portfolio.....	SP\$24.25
(w) Share Risk N.V.....	\$11.31
(w) Share Risk N.V.....	\$11.31
REPRO:—	
(w) Repro (N.A.V.).....	\$13.12
(w) SMEK Special Fund.....	DM\$48.60
ROND GROUP GENETAS:—	
(d) Parion Sw. R. Ect.....	SP\$175
(d) Seawarrior.....	SP\$93
(d) Soros Fund.....	\$348.37
(w) Star Fund.....	\$1.87
SWISS BANK CORP.:—	
(d) America-Valor.....	SP\$450
(d) Intervalor.....	SP\$450
(d) Swiss Bond.....	SP\$450
(d) Swissair New Ser.....	SP\$450
(d) Swiss Bond.....	SP\$450
(d) Universal Fund.....	SP\$95.52
(w) Talens Global Fund.....	\$5.37
(w) Tokyo Cap. Hold. N.V.....	\$21.45
(w) Transpacidic Fund.....	\$22.36
UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND:—	
(d) Amcs U.S. Sh.....	SP\$2.75
(d) Bond Invest.....	SP\$2.75
(d) Bond Invest.....	SP\$2.75
(d) Europ. Europ. Sh.....	SP\$2.75
(d) Europ. Europ. Sh.....	SP\$2.75
(d) Globinvest.....	SP\$2.75
(d) Pacific Invest.....	SP\$2.75
(d) Pacific Invest.....	SP\$2.75
(d) Safes South Afr. Sh.....	SP\$115
(d) Swiss Swiss Ex. Acc.....	SP\$115
UNION INVESTMENTS, Frankfurt:—	

**B
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BEEBLE BAILEY

WIZARD

113

HANDY CAPPS

**REX
MORGAN
M.D.**

**RIP
KIRBY**



BLOOD AND MONEY

By Thomas Thompson. Doubleday. 450 pp. \$

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

THERE comes a point about a third of the way into Thomas Thompson's thriller about a recent series of crimes in Houston when the excitement of the narrative seems to ease a bit. The heroine of the piece is dead. The man suspected of murdering her has finally been indicted and brought to trial. And for a while it looks as though Mr. Thompson may be devoting the balance of his story, more than 300 pages, to an account of that trial. Not that this would be the worst thing in the world that could happen to the book. We have already had enough action, mystery, passion and gore to fill up most true-crime dramas of the sort that "Blood and Money" is successfully trying to be.

We have had a highly incendiary cast of Texas characters: Ash Robinson, a free-booting Houston oil speculator so obsessed with his adopted daughter Joan (or had he secretly fathered her by a woman other than his wife?) that he almost made her life and death his sole reason for living; Joan Robinson Hill, once a nationally famous horsewoman and the belle of Houston's nightclub set ("the beautiful blonde in The Stamrook was Joan Robinson, the socialite horse—dateless but in a crowd. . ."), now dead of a mysterious ailment that attacked and destroyed her within a matter of days; and Dr. James Hill, the perhaps too upwardly mobile plastic surgeon from Edcouch, Texas, who had all the obvious reasons for wanting to do away with Joan—incompatibility in their marriage, hatred for her father, a demanding mistress, debts he couldn't settle without her money, and the prospect of inheriting plastic surgery she didn't want to behave in the most suspicious way before and during her illness.

testimony of John. His wife this former mistress has already married twice, since the death of John. . . . I tried to tell John. . . . I tried to tell. . . . Perhaps it will all be pages. Still the trial is the first part of "Money." So one sits a hit and one-gro, apprehensive.

But one needn't be as it turns out, the has barely begun. . . . only a few dozen . . . the judge declares that . . . ing a mistrial. Then . . . seeking another . . . suddenly dies; that . . . unquestionably murder . . . off on another nar . . . coaster with even st . . . and climbs through . . . even sharper pr . . . around questions of . . . motive. Then, finally, . . . stem-winder. As the . . . one looks back, the . . . "Blood and Money" . . . paratively placid.

I will not claim Thompson—whose preclude "Hearts of St. Transplants" (another involving Houston pl has written a profound even a shallow one. . . . He fails to . . . a Baines. That . . . have been, of the m . . . that the top and bott . . . society reflect at each . . . resemblances of his . . . marrying for money . . . lifts planning for wh . . .

Still, "Blood and Money" remains a thoroughly . . . of revenge.

Christopher Lehman

Best Sell

The New York Times

This list is based on a report that more than 250 bombers destroyed the United States. Were necessarily correct.

FACTION

This week

1. Truly, by Leon Uris, 1944, \$2.50
2. Delores, by Jacques, 1944, \$2.50
3. Spanish, by Leon Uris, 1944, \$2.50
4. Mary Stewart, 1944, \$2.50
5. Ordinary People, by John, 1944, \$2.50
6. The Deep, by Peter Ben, 1944, \$2.50
7. The Last, by Leon Uris, 1944, \$2.50
8. Robbins, 1944, \$2.50
9. Slapstick or Lonesome, 1944, \$2.50
10. The Last, by Leon Uris, 1944, \$2.50
11. Sleeping Murder, by Asa, 1944, \$2.50
12. Christie, 1944, \$2.50
13. The Last, by Leon Uris, 1944, \$2.50
14. Maclean, 1944, \$2.50
15. Crooked Heads, by Th, 1944, \$2.50
16. The Last, by Leon Uris, 1944, \$2.50

GENERAL

1. Passenger, by Carl Sher, 1944, \$2.50
2. The Wind, by Leon Uris, 1944, \$2.50
3. Woodward and Call Sher, 1944, \$2.50
4. Stein, 1944, \$2.50
5. The Last, by Leon Uris, 1944, \$2.50
6. Wayne Ryder, 1944, \$2.50
7. A Man Called Intrepid, 1944, \$2.50
8. The Last, by Leon Uris, 1944, \$2.50
9. Scoundrel Time, by Lili, 1944, \$2.50
10. Hellman, 1944, \$2.50
11. The Last, by Leon Uris, 1944, \$2.50
12. Healey, by Vidal and E, 1944, \$2.50
13. Every Season, with Cami, 1944, \$2.50
14. The Last, by Leon Uris, 1944, \$2.50
15. World of Our Fathers, 1944, \$2.50
16. Irving Howe, 1944, \$2.50
17. The Last, by Leon Uris, 1944, \$2.50
18. Fire and Ice, by Andr, 1944, \$2.50
19. The Last, by Leon Uris, 1944, \$2.50
20. Lyndon Johnson and A, 1944, \$2.50
21. American Dream, by Do, 1944, \$2.50
22. The Last, by Leon Uris, 1944, \$2.50

Say

By Alan T.

In any form of scoring, match points, international match points or rubber bridge, bidding decisions at the level of seven can be hair-raising affairs. In the diagrammed deal, North-South were warned by an opposing Lightner double and were able to switch suits successfully.

North and South climbed to seven hearts, as shown, in the face of spirited opposition bidding.

East's spectacular jump to five diamonds, an advance save when vulnerable, did not save South. His 13 highest-card points were ideally situated so he bid six diamonds, announcing a willingness to play six hearts and a mild interest in a grand slam. North correctly interpreting this as showing a diamond void, was also in love with his hand. He ventured seven hearts.

The heart grand slam was due to fall immediately if East led a spade, and after West led the diamond king, any other lead would have succeeded with careful play. West recognized the need for a spade lead, and announced his preference with a Lightner double. But North knew what this meant, and transferred smartly to seven spades.

The Lightner double was a considerable help to South in seven spades. He ruffed the opening diamond lead, led to the club ace,

and played a spade to As he expected, West ditched diamond.

The declarer ruffed a spade to the ten, and then ran another club with dummy trump. He then entered hand with a heart, lost it, drew trumps, and lost four tricks with hearts.

This spectacular bluff was the advantage of playing trump suit that breaks rather than the one that normally gave South all the match points.

NORTH
♠ J654
♥ QKJ985
♦ Q987
♣ A

WEST
♠ —
♥ 1074
♦ AKQ1084
♣ K574

SOUTH (D)
♠ AK109
♥ A552
♦ —
♣ Q653

Both sides were vulnerable.
The bidding:
South: 1C
West: 1S
S: 2C
W: 2D
S: 3H
W: 4D
S: 5D
W: 6D
S: 7H
W: 7H
S: 7S
W: 7S

Dealer's hand:
♠ 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2
♥ A K Q J 10 9 8 7
♦ A K Q J 10 9 8 7
♣ A K Q J 10 9 8 7

Hand 172 from a national tournament broadcast for 1944 T.

Editor's card:

هذه امة الاصل

Set to Face Chile

Pannatta Puts Italy in Cup Final

Sept. 27 (Reuters).—A display from national tennis player Adriano Panatta pushed the Davis Cup tennis trophy over John Newcombe's head in the final of the 1976 Davis Cup tennis tournament today.

Panatta, 32, defeated Newcombe, 32, in a match that was a tactical masterpiece for the Italian. He won the first set 6-4, the second 6-3, and the third 6-3.

Panatta, who is the reigning French champion, won the Davis Cup for Italy. He is the first Italian to win the trophy since 1936.

Panatta, who is the reigning French champion, won the Davis Cup for Italy. He is the first Italian to win the trophy since 1936.

Chile reached the final after the Soviet Union refused to play it in protest against Chile's military government.

Italian team manager Nicola Pietrangeli said he felt very strongly "there is no chance of us not playing Chile—we're not concerned with politics."

"If the game were Italy against Russia, we would have the same reaction."

Newcombe, three times Wimbledon champion and U.S. titleholder in 1973, said after today's defeat that it was his last Davis Cup appearance.

Suffering from a sore throat, he played poorly in his first two matches of the tie. But he came out on court yesterday and looked in top form against Panatta.

Newcombe, 32, could not keep up the pace, however, against Panatta, who broke service in the first game when the match restarted. From then on it was all Panatta.

"Adriano was much more confident. I had my back to the wall and he didn't give me any chances," Newcombe said.

Gottfried Tops Nastase

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 27 (UPI).—Brian Gottfried played solid tennis to upset third-seeded Ilie Nastase, 6-4, 6-4, 7-5, and defending champion Arthur Ashe ousted Raul Ramirez, 6-3, 6-3, to gain

the finals of the \$125,000 Pacific Southwest Open tennis championships.

They will meet for the \$20,000 first prize tonight in UCLA's Pauley Pavilion.

The Nastase-Gottfried match was embroiled by several disputed and controversial calls, most going against the temperamental Romanian. Nastase engaged in arguments with officials and mimicked them on several occasions.

He became particularly upset with a call in the second game of the second set. He drew thunderous applause mixed with a sprinkling of whistles from the 8,500 fans when he punted the tennis ball about 25 yards.

"That call upset me," Nastase said afterwards. "I know I shouldn't have let it, but I can't put things like that out of my mind. Some of those guys (officials) could be my grandfathers."

Gottfried, seeded 10th, came from a 0-40 deficit in the final set to win five straight games to clinch the match.

There were seven service breaks in the crucial third set, which Gottfried said was due to the fact "each of us wanted to win badly. And we put pressure on each other."

Nastase, whose service was broken four times in the third set, said, "I don't think I ever had my serve broken that many times before in a single set."

Ashe, seeded No. 4, scored repeatedly on passing and cross-court shots. He also kept ninth-seeded Ramirez, of Mexico, on the run with placement shots.



John Newcombe reacts in losing to Adriano Panatta.

li: A Guaranteed Money Maker, Even in U.S.

by Steve Cady

YORK, Sept. 27 (NYT).—He fought Joe Frazier, third time, Muhammad Ali said that his personality made the world.

Ali can no longer afford a heavyweight champion

was a year ago this month. The site chosen for the fight was in Manila. All about the Manila area, a memorable slugfest. He is right about his person. No other sports figure has so much worldwide

rights, says as many as half a billion people may watch the bout on some form of live or delayed telecast. That's right, half a billion. In the United States alone, more than a million tickets are available for closed-circuit television showings at 300 locations, including 43 in the metropolitan New York area.

Ali's 20th title-bout appearance (and 17th defense) also will be shown on live or delayed television in 52 foreign countries. Japan, for example, paid \$500,000 for the home-TV rights.

If revenues exceed \$9 million, Ali gets 50 per cent of everything

over that figure. In addition to the guarantee, he has also been allocated \$100,000 for expenses. Norton has a \$1-million guarantee, plus 5 per cent of everything over \$9 million.

With all those closed-circuit tickets to sell, the 34-year-old champion has been stepping up his promotional pace.

"I want a Mike in the ring when we fight," he bellowed at Norton the other day before the Norton left their camps in the Catskill Mountains. "I want you to talk. We'll fight and we'll talk, and I'll destroy you."

Norton kept right on chewing gum, interrupting the rhythm only long enough to manage a straight man's smile. It wasn't until later, after Ali had gone, that the 31-year-old challenger grew bolder about his chances.

"Every time he takes a breath," said the man who broke Ali's jaw three years ago, "I'm going to put a fist in his face."

"Heard that," chorused a publicity man who may have written the speech. "Ken's really working up a head for this guy. It's a vendetta."

Norton is a pro, a top-ranked contender with 37 victories (30 of them knockouts) in 40 fights. And he will fight like a pro against Ali on Tuesday night at the Stadium, just as he fought him in two previous meetings: a split-decision victory on March 31, 1973, and a split-decision loss six months later, both times in 12-rounders.

But is a personal vendetta? He's not. Even animosity? Hardly. As a pro, Norton regards Ali as an opponent to be destroyed. On a personal level, though, there is only respect and gratitude.

"Hey, look," the challenger has said repeatedly. "If it wasn't for this guy, I wouldn't be getting a guarantee for a million bucks. I respect him as a man."

When Ali spent a weekend in the hospital early last July to have his bruised legs checked after a match in Tokyo with a

Japanese wrestler, Norton visited him. The challenger, a Leo, brought flowers and a stuffed toy lion.

"Hey, man," Ali said to him, "what am I gonna call you? Mandingo or Drum? I gotta psych you out."

The reference, made in an amiable spirit, was to two Hollywood films in which Norton has appeared. But a few moments later, when word came that some reporters had arrived, Ali was on his feet and out in the corridor, shouting, "Where's that sucker? Where's Norton? I'll destroy him."

Such is the promotional magic of the man whose stand against the war in Vietnam made him the white liberal hope, the man who has always been a symbol for blacks—the black prince who won even when he lost. Baseball teams in search of pennants have magic numbers. With Ali, every

As one college student put it, "Like so many other black people, I love Ali because he is intolerant to America. His significance to me is a thousand-fold. For a black man to exist, he must be the greatest. He must say it over and over again, because white people might forget."

Ali, of course, is still saying it. But by now, the resentment felt by some of his critics appears to be ebbing. If he loses at 34, it will be age that beats him, more than anything else.

There are those who think Norton has gained his latest title shot at just the right time. He can put enough pressure on a slowed-down Ali during their 15-rounder to upset the 8-5 odds favoring the champion. Until about a week ago, Norton's training bordered on physical abuse, eight rounds of sparring each day, plus 10 rounds of "floor work" and five miles of daily roadwork.

He has been training for three and a half months, first in the desert near Palm Springs, Calif., more recently at Crossings Hotel in the Catskills 90 miles northwest of Manhattan. The routine was broken only for a 10-round bout with Larry Middleton in July.

Norton stopped Middleton in the 10th, but didn't look impressive. However, the effort was called "a timely bad performance" by his trainer, Bill Clayton.

"It was the best thing that could have happened to him," says Clayton. "He enlightened him. He's been hard hard he'd have to train for Ali."

The Ali followers don't see it that way. They point out that Norton was stopped in the second round of his 1974 title bout with George Foreman, the same Foreman knocked out by Ali later that year in Zaire. And they note that Ali's jaw was broken early in his first bout with Norton, the only man besides Frazier to beat him.

insurmountable lead began to evaporate, until it dropped to 4-1-3 games after the Phillies lost three straight to the outmanned Pirates over the Labor Day weekend.

The Phillies reached their lowest ebb on Sept. 17, when they lost to the Cubs, and the Pirates beat the New York Mets. The lead was down to three games, and Philadelphia fans wondered whether the 1976 Phillies would emulate the 1964 club, which led the National League by 6 1/2 games with just 12 to play, but then lost 10 straight and finished tied for second.

The pendulum, however, swung again. The Phillies regained their touch, breaking out of a big batting slump.

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ails Saw Their Good Omen Early

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 27 (AP).—It's hard to figure that one baseball season turns into a game, but the Philadelphia Phillies saw their good omen early.

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J.C. Snead Wins Golf Over Miller

NAPA, Calif., Sept. 27 (AP).—J.C. Snead fired a final-round 4-under-par 68 and denied frustrated, erratic Johnny Miller a third consecutive victory yesterday in the Kaiser Open golf tournament.

Snead, a former minor league baseball player and 34-year-old nephew of Sam Snead, scored his second victory of the season and sixth of his career with a 274 total, 14 under par on the 5,848-yard North course at the Silverado Country Club.

It is on that course, between the 10th and 11th holes, that Miller has built his home and won this title with relative ease the last two years.

He appeared poised to do it again with a course record 63 in the first round. He could do no better than par 72 in the next two and then flashed into the lead early in the final round with a string of three birdies beginning on the third hole.

But on the sixth, a relatively easy par 4, he bunkered his approach, blew it out to about 8-10 feet and then, incredibly, three-putted. It was a double-bogey 6. He never recovered, but did manage to wind up with a 69 and a 276, two shots back.

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Cowboys Strike It Rich on Valuable Arm, Leg

IRVING, Texas, Sept. 27 (UPI).—In the last moments of twilight yesterday, a rainbow appeared over Texas Stadium. But it had come along too late.

Roger Staubach and Efran Herrera already had uncovered the pot of gold.

On one of those brilliant battles that somehow makes up for all the other dull ones, Staubach rallied the Dallas Cowboys time and again yesterday and Herrera finally produced the once-and-for-all killer—a 32-yard field goal with 3 seconds left that buried the Baltimore Colts, 30-27.

"It was a great game—what pro football is all about," said Dallas coach Tom Landry, who stood at midfield in the rain at halftime to accept the Pro Football Writers award as National Conference coach of the year in leading Dallas to the Super Bowl last season.

"We are both contenders and we both played well," he said. "It was quite an offensive show."

And Ted Marchibroda, the Colts' coach, who saw his team take the lead three times only to have the Cowboys rally on each occasion, had to agree.

"It was a good game for the fans," he said. "There's no doubt about it. We played a good football game against a good football team. It was a tough game to lose, but we had our chances."

Dallas remained unbeaten through three games and took a half-game lead in the NFC East pending tonight's Washington-Philadelphia game. Baltimore now is 2-1, sharing the American Conference East leadership with Miami and New England.

Through it all yesterday there was Staubach, off to an amazing start this season. He completed 22 of 28 passes for 339 yards and two touchdowns. For the first three weeks of the season he has hit on 56 of 78 passes for 822 yards.

The Cowboys had fumbled three times in the first half and the Colts turned two of them into touchdowns on a three-yard run by Roosevelt Leaks and a six-yard run by quarterback Bert Jones, who shook off a shoulder and ankle injury to keep the pressure on.

But after three quarters—the

third one played during the heaviest of an autumn downpour—Dallas had come back to tie the game at 17-17 thanks to two Golden Richards touchdown catches of 39 yards on a double-reverse pass from Drew Pearson and of 31 yards by Staubach.

Then, in the final quarter:

- The Cowboys went ahead, 20-17, on an 18-yard field goal by Herrera after Landry decided not to try for a touchdown on fourth-and-goal from the one.
- Baltimore came back to go in front 24-20, with 6:08 on a two-yard run by Don McCauley to end a 69-yard drive kept alive by a roughing-the-passer penalty on Dallas's Randy White.
- Dallas regained the lead, 27-24, on a 38-yard pass from Staubach to Billy Joe Dupree with 3:27 left.
- Baltimore tied it with only 23 seconds left on Toni Linhart's 24-yard field goal, ending a drive that Dallas had helped along with an interference penalty.
- Finally, Dallas moved from its 32 to the Colts' 14 in 17 seconds, thanks in part to a 20-yard interference penalty against Bert Jones. Staubach then produced his third field goal of the day—the winner.

Broncos 44, Browns 13

At Denver, Little Rick Upchurch returned punts 73 and 36 yards for touchdowns to set a club record and lift the Broncos to a 44-13 victory over Cleveland.

The 5-foot-8, 170-pound receiver returned punts for a total of 125 yards, breaking a 103-yard club record set in 1974 by Billy Thompson against Kansas City. The Broncos also scored on a one-yard run by Otis Armstrong, a 43-yard fumble return by cornerback Calvin Jones and a 12-yard run by Jim Eick.

Steve Ramsey threw a 36-yard scoring pass to Haven Moses and

Jim Turner, who missed one extra point in seven attempts, hit a 43-yard field goal.

The Browns scored on a five-yard pass from Brian Sipe to Oscar Roan and an eight-yard run by Greg Pruitt.

Upchurch's first TD came with less than three minutes gone in the first quarter as the Browns punted to the Broncos for the first time. Denver continued to bombard the Browns throughout the first period, adding another score on Armstrong's one-yard run goal.

Armstrong's run capped a drive started when linebacker Rick Beale recovered a Cleveland fumble at the 21. Ramsey's pass to Upchurch took the lead to the one.

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SPARE ROOM—Steelers' back Rocky Bleier looks for space behind the block of his guard, Sam Davis, as he soon goes for six-yard gain between Patriots' Steve Label, left, and Prentice McCray in first period. Patriots won.

Jim Turner, who missed one extra point in seven attempts, hit a 43-yard field goal.

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49ers 37, Seahawks 21

At Seattle, Jim Plunkett's three touchdown passes sparked San Francisco to a 24-point halftime lead and the 49ers went on to deal the expansion Seahawks their third straight loss, 37-21.

Plunkett, the former Stanford star acquired from New England in the off season, picked apart Seattle's defense in the first half, completing 11 of 16 passes for 158 yards.

The 49ers, taking advantage of Seattle mistakes, struck for 17 points in the first 13 minutes. Ralph McGill returned a punt 60 yards for a touchdown and Plunkett teamed with Gene Washington on a 38-yard scoring pass two minutes later to make it 17-0. Jimmy Webb's recovery of a Seattle fumble gave San Francisco the ball at the Seattle 36.

Paul Hoyer blocked Rick Engel's first punt, setting up a 45-yard Steve Mike-Mayer

